



Australian Bureau of Statistics

MARCH 2017

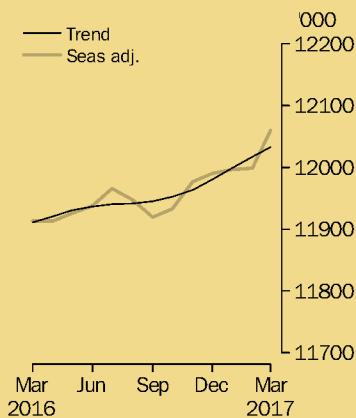
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LABOUR FORCE

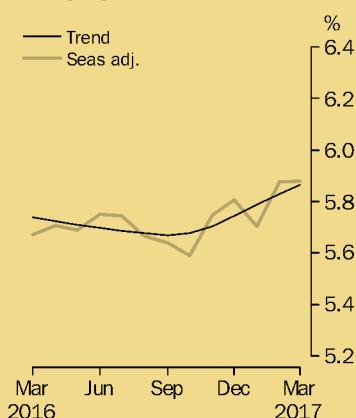
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 13 APR 2017

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, email <client.services@abs.gov.au> or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

KEY FIGURES

	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Feb 17 to Mar 17	Mar 16 to Mar 17
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	12 016.9	12 033.4	16.5	1.0 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	743.7	749.5	5.8	3.4 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	5.9	0.0 pts	0.1 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.6	64.7	0.0 pts	-0.2 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 998.6	12 059.6	60.9	1.2 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	749.1	753.1	4.0	5.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	5.9	0.0 pts	0.2 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.6	64.8	0.2 pts	-0.1 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 16,500 to 12,033,400.
- Unemployment increased 5,800 to 749,500.
- Unemployment rate increased by less than 0.1 pts to 5.9%.
- Participation rate increased by less than 0.1 pts to 64.7%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 0.4 million hours to 1,668.5 million hours.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 60,900 to 12,059,600. Full-time employment increased 74,500 to 8,238,600 and part-time employment decreased 13,600 to 3,821,000.
- Unemployment increased 4,000 to 753,100. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 2,900 to 528,600 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work increased 1,100 to 224,500.
- Unemployment rate remained steady at 5.9%.
- Participation rate increased by 0.2 pts to 64.8%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 3.2 million hours to 1,664.2 million hours.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
April 2017	18 May 2017
May 2017	15 June 2017
June 2017	20 July 2017
July 2017	17 August 2017
August 2017	14 September 2017
September 2017	19 October 2017

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ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS AND CHANGES TO SEASONAL FILTERS

The annual seasonal re-analysis of Labour Force series was conducted on estimates up to February 2017. As part of the 2017 re-analysis, the ABS has also reviewed the length of seasonal filters that are used in Labour Force series. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in this month's issue reflect minor adjustments made as a result of this annual review process (for more information see page 8).

ROUNDING

Estimates of changes shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movement obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and movements are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability. The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN FEBRUARY 2017 AND MARCH 2017

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	<i>Monthly change.....</i>	<i>95% Confidence interval.....</i>		
Total Employment	60 900	2 100	to	119 700
Total Unemployment	4 000	-35 800	to	43 800
Unemployment rate	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts	to	0.4 pts
Participation rate	0.2 pts	-0.2 pts	to	0.6 pts

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David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY MARCH 2017

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increasing by 16,500 persons in March 2017, with:

- the number of unemployed persons increasing by 5,800 persons;
- the unemployment rate increasing to 5.9 per cent;
- the participation rate increasing to 64.7 per cent; and
- the employment to population ratio remaining steady at 60.9 per cent.

Over the past year, trend employment increased by 122,500 persons (or 1.0 per cent), which is a little over half the average year-on-year growth over the past 20 years (1.8 per cent). Over the same 12 month period the trend employment to population ratio, which is a measure of how employed the population over 15 years is, decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 60.9 per cent.

In monthly terms, the trend employment increase of 16,500 persons between February 2017 and March 2017 represents an increase of 0.14 per cent. This was slightly below the monthly average growth rate over the past 20 years of 0.15 per cent.

Trend full-time employment increased by 15,600 persons in March, with part-time employment increasing by 900 persons. There are now 25,200 more persons employed full-time than there were a year ago, while part time employment has increased by 97,200 persons taking the part-time share of employment from 31.4 per cent to 31.9 per cent.

The trend estimate of monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased slightly (by less than 0.4 million hours) in March 2017, to 1,668.5 million hours.

The trend unemployment rate increased by less than 0.1 percentage points to 5.9 per cent in March 2017. Over the last month, unemployed persons increased 5,800, the sixth consecutive increase, reflecting an increase of 31,600 unemployed persons over the past six months.

The trend participation rate also increased by less than 0.1 percentage points to 64.7 per cent in March 2017. Over the past year, the labour force, which includes both employed and unemployed persons, increased by 146,800 persons (1.2 per cent). This was below the rate of increase in the total Civilian Population aged 15 years and over (305,900 persons, or 1.6 per cent).

The participation rate for 15-64 year olds, which controls (in part) for the effects of an ageing population in the older age groups, increased by 0.3 percentage points to 77.1 per cent in March.

The trend participation rate for 15-24 year olds increased 0.1 percentage points to 66.7 per cent in March 2017. It decreased over the year to March 2017 by 0.4 percentage points. The unemployment rate for this group remained unchanged at 13.1 per cent from February to March 2017, having increased 0.9 percentage points over the year.

The trend series smoothes the more volatile seasonally adjusted estimates and provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Seasonally adjusted employment increased by 60,900 persons from February to March 2017, an increase that was observed across the entire survey sample (including the incoming rotation group and the other seven rotation groups).

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY MARCH 2017 *continued*

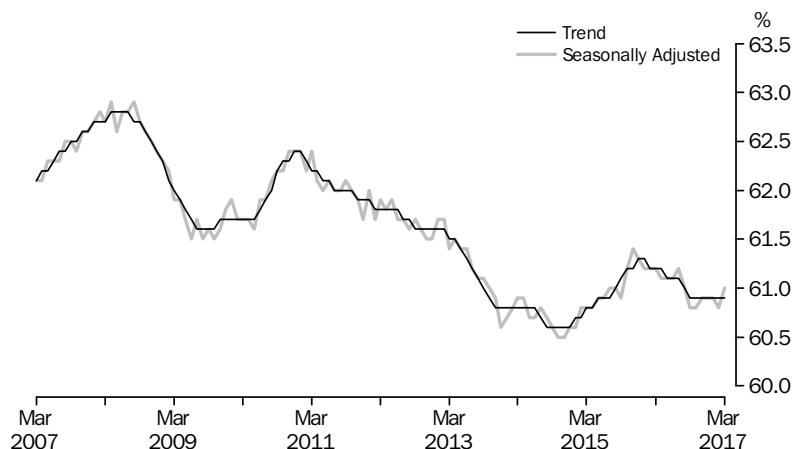
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

Changes in the underlying composition of employment in March 2017 reflected an increase in seasonally adjusted full-time employment of 74,500 persons, while part-time employment decreased by 13,600 persons. Since March 2016, seasonally adjusted full-time employment has increased by 67,800 persons and part-time employment has increased by 78,100 persons.

Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs increased by 3.2 million hours in March 2017, to 1,664.2 million hours.

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio increased by 0.2 per cent to 61.0 per cent in March 2017. Over the past 12 months, the employment to population ratio has decreased by 0.2 percentage points.

GRAPH 1, EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, March 2007 to March 2017



The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained steady in March 2017 at 5.9 per cent, and the labour force participation rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 64.8 per cent.

STATE AND TERRITORY ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

In March 2017, increases in trend employment were observed in all states and territories, with the exception of New South Wales. The largest increase was in Victoria (up 5,100 persons) and Queensland (up 4,400 persons), while employment decreased in New South Wales by 1,000 persons.

Since February 2016, the largest increases in employment have been in Victoria (up 98,100 persons), followed by South Australia (up 11,100 persons) and the Northern Territory (up 9,200 persons). Over the same period, the largest decreases in employment were in Queensland (down 5,200 persons), New South Wales (down 4,300 persons) and Western Australia (down 3,700 persons).

The trend unemployment rate increased by less than 0.1 percentage points in New South Wales (5.2 per cent) and Victoria (6.1 per cent), while the unemployment rate remained steady in Queensland (6.4 per cent) and South Australia (6.7 per cent). The unemployment rate declined in all other states and territories.

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY MARCH 2017 *continued*

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TREND ESTIMATES

continued

The trend participation rate increased in Queensland and South Australia (up 0.1 percentage points) and in the Northern Territory in (up 0.4 percentage points). New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory saw decreases of 0.1 percentage points.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest increase in employment was in Queensland (up 28,800 persons), followed by New South Wales (up 23,300 persons) and Victoria (up 9,800 persons). The only decrease in employment was in South Australia (down 2,000 persons).

Decreases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate were observed in Queensland (down 0.3 percentage points) and New South Wales (down 0.1 percentage points). The largest increases in the unemployment rate were observed in South Australia and Western Australia (both up 0.4 percentage points).

Increases in the seasonally adjusted participation rate occurred across all the states with the largest increases in Queensland and Tasmania (both up 0.4 percentage points), followed by Western Australia (up 0.3 percentage points).

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the two territories.

TABLE 1, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES

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	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	February	March	February	March
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1
Victoria	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1
Queensland	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.3
South Australia	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0
Western Australia	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.5
Tasmania	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0
Northern Territory	3.5	3.5	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	3.7	3.7	np	np
Australia	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9

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np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable,
unless otherwise indicated

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

The Labour Force Survey sample can be thought of as comprising eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with each sub-sample remaining in the survey for eight months, and one rotation group "rotating out" each month and being replaced by a new group "rotating in". This sample rotation is important in ensuring that seven-eighths of the sample are common from one month to the next, to ensure that changes in the estimates reflect real changes in the labour market, rather than the sample. In addition, the replacement sample is generally selected from the same geographic areas as the outgoing one, as part of a representative sampling approach.

When considering movements in the original estimates, it is possible to decompose the sample into three components:

- the matched common sample (survey respondents who responded in both February and March);
- the unmatched common sample (respondents in March but who did not respond in February, or vice versa); and
- the incoming rotation group (who replaced respondents who rotated out in February).

The detailed decomposition of each of these movements is included in the data cube 'Insights From the Original Data'.

In considering the three components of the sample, it is important to remember that the matched common sample describes the change observed for the same respondents January and February, while the other two components reflect differences between the aggregate labour force status of different groups of people.

While the rotation groups are designed to be representative of the population, the outgoing and incoming rotation groups will almost always have somewhat different characteristics, as a result of the groups representing a sample of different households and people. The design of the survey, including the weighting and estimation processes, ensures that these differences are generally relatively minor and seeks to ensure that differences in characteristics of rotation groups do not affect the representativeness of the survey and its estimates. Monthly estimates are always designed to be representative of their respective months, regardless of the relative contribution of the three components of the sample.

INCOMING ROTATION GROUP

In original terms, the incoming rotation group in March 2017 had a lower employment to population ratio than the group it replaced (60.7 per cent in February 2017, down to 60.5 per cent in March 2017), and was lower than the ratio for the entire sample (61.0 per cent). Its full-time employment to population ratio was lower than the group it replaced (42.0 per cent in February 2017, down to 41.8 per cent in March 2017), and higher than the ratio for the entire sample (41.6 per cent).

Its unemployment rate was below the sample as a whole (5.8 per cent, compared to 6.2 per cent), though it replaced a group with a relatively low rate (5.1 per cent in February). Its participation rate was also below that for the sample as a whole (64.2 per cent, compared to 65.1 per cent), but also up slightly from the group it replaced (64.0 in February).

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA *continued*

OUTGOING ROTATION GROUP

In looking ahead to the April 2017 estimates, the outgoing rotation group in March 2017, which will be replaced by a new incoming rotation group in April 2017, had a slightly higher employment to population ratio (61.1 per cent in March 2017) compared to the sample as a whole (61.0 per cent in March 2017). The full-time employment to population ratio (40.6 per cent) was lower than the ratio for the entire sample (41.6 per cent).

In original terms, the unemployment rate for the outgoing rotation group in March 2017 was 5.8 per cent, which was lower than the 6.2 per cent for the whole sample. The participation rate for the outgoing rotation group in March 2017 was 64.8 per cent, slightly lower than the rate for the whole sample (65.1 per cent).

THE IMPORTANCE OF TREND DATA

As the gross flows and rotation group data are presented in original terms they are not directly comparable to the seasonally adjusted and trend data discussed elsewhere in the commentary, and are included to provide additional information for the original data. Since the original data are unadjusted, they have a considerable level of inherent sampling variability, which is specifically adjusted for in the trend series. The trend data provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market and are the focus of the commentary in this publication.

ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The annual seasonal re-analysis of the Labour Force series was conducted on estimates up to February 2017. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in this issue reflect adjustments made as a result of this re-analysis.

While combined seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, the parameters and prior corrections are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than is possible in the monthly processing cycle. The annual seasonal re-analysis takes into account each additional year's original data and assesses the appropriateness of seasonal adjustment parameters and prior corrections.

Also implemented as part of this year's annual seasonal re-analysis are minor changes to the filter lengths used in Labour Force series, which the ABS summarised in a short article in the February 2017 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

WHAT IS SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT?

Labour Force data are collected monthly (or quarterly for some topics) using the same methods, which results in original (that is, unadjusted) monthly or quarterly time series. Seasonal adjustment is applied to some of the original series to remove influences that are:

- systematic and calendar related, for example school leavers joining the labour force every February; and/or
- systematic and related to holidays which move around between months but which still occur every year, for example Easter.

Systematic and calendar related influences which have the same timing, same direction and similar magnitude every year, are removed to create the seasonally adjusted series. The presence and size of influences due to moving holidays, the variable timing of the commencement of interviews in January and the timing of supplementary surveys are estimated using a regression-ARIMA framework and also removed. The regression-ARIMA framework enables these influences to be accurately estimated. Without accurate estimation of these effects, the seasonal pattern may be obscured, and the seasonal factors may be less accurate.

The seasonally adjusted series irregular component is removed to create the trend series. Seasonally adjusted and trend series are revised each month to take account of the latest original estimates.

The ABS aims to produce high quality seasonally adjusted estimates that are without systematic related variation.

Seasonally adjusted aggregate hours worked estimates include more extensive corrections for the influence of public holiday and school holiday effects. Each moving holiday is estimated and removed in the aggregate state/territory estimates.

State/territory level influences are used to estimate the school and public holiday effects in the Australia and full-time/part-time by sex estimates.

During each annual seasonal re-analysis, the framework for estimating moving holidays and variable timing of the commencement of interviews in January is assessed for appropriateness. This ensures that the impact of these influences are being appropriately estimated from year to year, that assumptions used in the regression-ARIMA framework continue to be valid, and to implement improvements in estimation methodology.

ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS *continued*

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CHANGES TO THE SEASONAL FILTER LENGTHS

As part of ongoing continuous improvement, the ABS has completed a review of the length of seasonal filters used in the Labour Force series. This review determined that changes to the lengths of seasonal filters for specific seasonally adjusted series would provide more stable seasonal factors and reduce the average size of revisions through the concurrent seasonal adjustment and trend estimation process.

The ABS has changed the filter lengths for the series listed below, which has resulted in minor one-off revisions to the time series in the March 2017 estimates, beyond that usually observed through the annual seasonal re-analysis process.

It is important to note that Labour Force series follow an 'aggregation structure', which means that improvements in component series will flow through to the higher level series. For example, an improved filter length for the 'Employed, Australia, Males, Part-time' series will lead to minor improvements to its higher level aggregate series - 'Employed, Australia, Males'.

SERIES PUBLISHED IN 6202.0 WITH CHANGED FILTER LENGTHS:

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Employed Persons

Employed, Full-Time, Males
Employed, Part-Time, Males
Employed, Full-Time, Females
Employed - Ages 15-24
Employed, Part-Time, Males - Ages 15-24
Employed, Part-Time, Males - Ages 15-64
Employed, Full-Time, Females - Ages 15-24
Employed, Part-Time, Females - Ages 15-24
Employed, New South Wales, Males
Employed, New South Wales, Females
Employed, Full-Time, New South Wales, Males
Employed, Full-Time, Northern Territory, Females
Employed, Victoria, Males
Employed, Victoria, Females
Employed, Full-Time, Victoria, Males
Employed, Queensland, Males
Employed, Full-Time, Queensland, Males
Employed, Full-Time, Queensland, Females
Employed, South Australia, Males
Employed, South Australia, Females
Employed, Full-Time, South Australia, Males
Employed, Full-Time, South Australia, Females
Employed, Western Australia, Females
Employed, Full-Time, Western Australia, Females
Employed, Tasmania, Males
Employed, Tasmania, Females
Employed, Full-Time, Tasmania, Males
Employed, Full-Time, Tasmania, Females
Employed, Northern Territory, Females
Employed, Full-Time, Northern Territory, Males
Employed, Australian Capital Territory, Females
Employed, Full-Time, Australian Capital Territory,
Females

Unemployed Persons

Unemployed, Males
Unemployed, Females
Unemployed, Full-Time, Males
Unemployed, Part-Time, Females
Unemployed - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Males - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Males - Ages 25-34
Unemployed, Males - Ages 35-44
Unemployed, Males - Ages 55-99
Unemployed, Males - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Males - Ages 25-34
Unemployed, Males - Ages 35-44
Unemployed, Males - Ages 55-99
Unemployed, Females - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Females - Ages 45-54
Unemployed, Females - Ages 55-99
Unemployed, Full-Time, Males - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Part-Time, Males - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Full-Time, Females - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Part-Time, Females - Ages 15-24
Unemployed, Part-Time, Males - Ages 15-64
Unemployed, Full-Time, Females - Ages 15-64
Unemployed, Part-Time, Females - Ages 15-64
Unemployed, New South Wales, Males
Unemployed, New South Wales, Females
Unemployed, Victoria, Males
Unemployed, Victoria, Females
Unemployed, Queensland, Males
Unemployed, Queensland, Females
Unemployed, South Australia, Males
Unemployed, South Australia, Females
Unemployed, Western Australia, Males
Unemployed, Western Australia, Females
Unemployed, Tasmania, Males
Unemployed, Tasmania, Females
Unemployed, Northern Territory, Males
Unemployed, Northern Territory, Females
Unemployed, Australian Capital Territory, Males
Unemployed, Australian Capital Territory, Females

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ANNUAL SEASONAL RE-ANALYSIS *continued*

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CHANGES TO THE SEASONAL FILTER LENGTHS *continued*

SERIES PUBLISHED IN 6291.0.55.001 WITH CHANGED FILTER LENGTHS:

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Unemployed Persons

Unemployed, Long-term, Males
Unemployed, Long-Term, Females
Unemployed, Short-Term, Females

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SERIES PUBLISHED IN 6291.0.55.003 WITH CHANGED FILTER LENGTHS:

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Employed Persons

Employed, Arts and Recreation Services
Employed, Other Services

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IMPACT ON THE LABOUR FORCE DATA

To account for the changes made to the supplementary survey program from 2014, the seasonal adjustment parameters and prior corrections have been monitored and revised regularly on an ongoing basis. As a result, revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates arising from the 2017 annual seasonal re-analysis have been minimal.

ONGOING REVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

As part of a process of continuous improvement, the ABS will continue to explore options for further improving the quality of Labour Force time series. Such investigations may identify further optimisations.

The ABS will continue to provide updates on any developments in this space within *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), ahead of any changes being implemented as part of the 2018 annual seasonal re-analysis.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For any queries regarding the implementation of these changes contact the National Information Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or via e-mail at client.services@abs.gov.au.

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
March 2014	7 974.4	3 521.2	11 495.7	60.8	524.4	718.1	5.9	12 213.7	64.6
March 2015	8 067.3	3 596.1	11 663.4	60.8	534.7	760.1	6.1	12 423.5	64.8
2016									
March	8 173.0	3 738.0	11 910.9	61.2	513.9	725.1	5.7	12 636.0	64.9
April	8 167.2	3 753.2	11 920.4	61.2	508.3	723.8	5.7	12 644.2	64.9
May	8 161.0	3 769.0	11 930.0	61.1	501.8	722.5	5.7	12 652.5	64.8
June	8 152.7	3 784.0	11 936.8	61.1	496.4	721.1	5.7	12 657.8	64.8
July	8 144.4	3 795.6	11 940.0	61.1	494.1	720.0	5.7	12 659.9	64.7
August	8 137.7	3 804.5	11 942.2	61.0	495.3	718.9	5.7	12 661.1	64.7
September	8 133.2	3 811.9	11 945.1	60.9	498.8	717.9	5.7	12 663.0	64.6
October	8 133.6	3 818.3	11 951.9	60.9	504.5	719.3	5.7	12 671.2	64.6
November	8 140.9	3 823.1	11 964.0	60.9	510.8	723.7	5.7	12 687.7	64.5
December	8 154.0	3 826.7	11 980.8	60.9	516.5	730.2	5.7	12 711.0	64.6
2017									
January	8 168.5	3 830.7	11 999.2	60.9	521.3	737.1	5.8	12 736.3	64.6
February	8 182.6	3 834.3	12 016.9	60.9	525.2	743.7	5.8	12 760.6	64.6
March	8 198.2	3 835.2	12 033.4	60.9	528.8	749.5	5.9	12 782.9	64.7
MALES									
March 2014	5 138.4	1 078.0	6 216.4	66.7	307.4	381.9	5.8	6 598.3	70.8
March 2015	5 198.2	1 104.3	6 302.6	66.7	322.7	412.2	6.1	6 714.8	71.1
2016									
March	5 210.7	1 177.2	6 388.0	66.7	302.2	385.1	5.7	6 773.1	70.7
April	5 205.3	1 185.4	6 390.7	66.6	299.4	382.6	5.6	6 773.3	70.6
May	5 201.0	1 192.7	6 393.7	66.6	295.8	380.0	5.6	6 773.6	70.6
June	5 196.9	1 199.3	6 396.1	66.5	292.7	377.7	5.6	6 773.9	70.5
July	5 193.5	1 204.5	6 398.1	66.5	291.2	377.2	5.6	6 775.2	70.4
August	5 191.4	1 208.2	6 399.6	66.4	291.7	377.8	5.6	6 777.4	70.4
September	5 191.0	1 209.7	6 400.7	66.4	293.3	379.0	5.6	6 779.7	70.3
October	5 194.2	1 209.0	6 403.2	66.3	296.0	381.1	5.6	6 784.3	70.3
November	5 202.0	1 206.2	6 408.3	66.3	298.9	383.7	5.6	6 792.0	70.2
December	5 213.4	1 202.7	6 416.1	66.3	301.2	386.4	5.7	6 802.5	70.2
2017									
January	5 224.6	1 200.7	6 425.3	66.3	302.8	389.0	5.7	6 814.3	70.3
February	5 234.6	1 200.0	6 434.6	66.3	304.0	391.3	5.7	6 825.9	70.3
March	5 244.3	1 199.4	6 443.8	66.3	304.7	393.3	5.8	6 837.1	70.3
FEMALES									
March 2014	2 836.0	2 443.2	5 279.3	55.0	217.0	336.2	6.0	5 615.4	58.5
March 2015	2 869.0	2 491.7	5 360.8	55.0	212.0	347.9	6.1	5 708.7	58.6
2016									
March	2 962.2	2 560.7	5 522.9	55.9	211.8	340.0	5.8	5 863.0	59.3
April	2 962.0	2 567.8	5 529.7	55.9	208.9	341.2	5.8	5 870.9	59.3
May	2 960.0	2 576.4	5 536.3	55.9	206.0	342.6	5.8	5 878.9	59.3
June	2 955.9	2 584.8	5 540.6	55.8	203.7	343.3	5.8	5 884.0	59.3
July	2 950.9	2 591.0	5 541.9	55.8	202.8	342.8	5.8	5 884.7	59.2
August	2 946.3	2 596.3	5 542.6	55.7	203.6	341.1	5.8	5 883.7	59.2
September	2 942.1	2 602.2	5 544.4	55.7	205.5	339.0	5.8	5 883.3	59.1
October	2 939.4	2 609.3	5 548.7	55.6	208.5	338.2	5.7	5 886.9	59.0
November	2 938.9	2 616.9	5 555.7	55.6	211.9	339.9	5.8	5 895.7	59.0
December	2 940.6	2 624.1	5 564.7	55.6	215.3	343.8	5.8	5 908.4	59.1
2017									
January	2 943.8	2 630.0	5 573.8	55.7	218.5	348.2	5.9	5 922.0	59.1
February	2 948.1	2 634.3	5 582.3	55.7	221.2	352.4	5.9	5 934.7	59.2
March	2 953.9	2 635.7	5 589.6	55.7	224.1	356.2	6.0	5 945.8	59.2

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
March 2014	7 982.3	3 538.9	11 521.2	60.9	512.3	719.7	5.9	12 240.9	64.7
March 2015	8 091.7	3 586.4	11 678.1	60.8	540.4	760.3	6.1	12 438.3	64.8
2016									
March	8 170.8	3 742.8	11 913.6	61.2	509.8	716.3	5.7	12 630.0	64.9
April	8 146.9	3 766.6	11 913.5	61.1	511.5	721.2	5.7	12 634.7	64.8
May	8 145.4	3 780.8	11 926.2	61.1	501.5	719.5	5.7	12 645.7	64.8
June	8 194.5	3 743.0	11 937.6	61.1	495.6	728.4	5.8	12 666.0	64.9
July	8 150.7	3 815.7	11 966.4	61.2	484.7	729.3	5.7	12 695.7	64.9
August	8 146.9	3 800.1	11 946.9	61.0	503.8	717.4	5.7	12 664.4	64.7
September	8 079.9	3 840.0	11 920.0	60.8	498.0	712.3	5.6	12 632.3	64.4
October	8 127.1	3 806.4	11 933.5	60.8	494.5	706.3	5.6	12 639.8	64.4
November	8 169.1	3 807.9	11 977.1	60.9	514.7	730.3	5.7	12 707.3	64.7
December	8 182.7	3 807.8	11 990.5	60.9	527.7	739.1	5.8	12 729.6	64.7
2017									
January	8 125.4	3 870.5	11 995.8	60.9	514.9	725.5	5.7	12 721.4	64.5
February	8 164.1	3 834.5	11 998.6	60.8	525.7	749.1	5.9	12 747.8	64.6
March	8 238.6	3 821.0	12 059.6	61.0	528.6	753.1	5.9	12 812.7	64.8
MALES									
March 2014	5 133.1	1 101.1	6 234.2	66.9	297.5	374.3	5.7	6 608.4	70.9
March 2015	5 226.8	1 095.1	6 321.9	66.9	326.3	411.2	6.1	6 733.1	71.3
2016									
March	5 213.5	1 180.5	6 394.0	66.7	298.6	384.8	5.7	6 778.9	70.7
April	5 176.5	1 202.3	6 378.8	66.5	301.1	380.0	5.6	6 758.8	70.5
May	5 195.1	1 197.5	6 392.6	66.6	299.0	383.9	5.7	6 776.5	70.6
June	5 229.9	1 163.4	6 393.3	66.5	289.0	372.0	5.5	6 765.2	70.4
July	5 196.3	1 217.8	6 414.1	66.7	290.1	380.6	5.6	6 794.7	70.6
August	5 195.4	1 211.8	6 407.2	66.5	290.7	379.2	5.6	6 786.4	70.4
September	5 159.0	1 223.2	6 382.1	66.2	296.2	378.7	5.6	6 760.8	70.1
October	5 191.5	1 206.3	6 397.7	66.2	289.2	374.0	5.5	6 771.7	70.1
November	5 214.3	1 200.8	6 415.1	66.3	302.9	385.5	5.7	6 800.6	70.3
December	5 225.7	1 195.5	6 421.2	66.3	306.9	398.4	5.8	6 819.6	70.4
2017									
January	5 211.6	1 203.7	6 415.3	66.2	299.4	375.7	5.5	6 791.0	70.0
February	5 229.6	1 202.5	6 432.1	66.2	303.6	396.6	5.8	6 828.7	70.3
March	5 255.9	1 201.6	6 457.5	66.4	303.9	393.7	5.7	6 851.2	70.4
FEMALES									
March 2014	2 849.2	2 437.8	5 287.0	55.1	214.9	345.4	6.1	5 632.5	58.7
March 2015	2 864.9	2 491.3	5 356.2	55.0	214.1	349.0	6.1	5 705.3	58.5
2016									
March	2 957.3	2 562.3	5 519.6	55.8	211.2	331.5	5.7	5 851.1	59.2
April	2 970.4	2 564.3	5 534.7	55.9	210.4	341.2	5.8	5 875.9	59.3
May	2 950.3	2 583.3	5 533.6	55.8	202.5	335.6	5.7	5 869.2	59.2
June	2 964.7	2 579.6	5 544.3	55.9	206.6	356.4	6.0	5 900.7	59.5
July	2 954.4	2 597.9	5 552.3	55.9	194.6	348.7	5.9	5 901.1	59.4
August	2 951.5	2 588.3	5 539.7	55.7	213.2	338.3	5.8	5 878.0	59.1
September	2 920.9	2 616.9	5 537.8	55.6	201.9	333.6	5.7	5 871.5	59.0
October	2 935.6	2 600.2	5 535.8	55.5	205.3	332.3	5.7	5 868.1	58.8
November	2 954.9	2 607.1	5 562.0	55.7	211.8	344.8	5.8	5 906.8	59.2
December	2 957.0	2 612.3	5 569.3	55.7	220.7	340.7	5.8	5 910.0	59.1
2017									
January	2 913.8	2 666.8	5 580.6	55.7	215.4	349.8	5.9	5 930.4	59.2
February	2 934.5	2 632.1	5 566.6	55.5	222.1	352.5	6.0	5 919.1	59.0
March	2 982.7	2 619.3	5 602.0	55.7	224.7	359.5	6.0	5 961.5	59.3

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
PERSONS											
March 2014	7 959.2	3 569.2	11 528.4	60.9	529.3	766.4	6.2	12 294.8	65.0	6 623.0	18 917.8
March 2015	8 070.7	3 616.2	11 686.9	60.9	557.4	808.4	6.5	12 495.3	65.1	6 697.9	19 193.2
2016											
March	8 149.4	3 772.7	11 922.1	61.2	526.1	761.9	6.0	12 684.0	65.1	6 788.8	19 472.8
April	8 129.2	3 812.0	11 941.1	61.3	506.8	719.1	5.7	12 660.3	65.0	6 831.1	19 491.4
May	8 149.5	3 821.6	11 971.2	61.4	500.1	715.6	5.6	12 686.8	65.0	6 823.2	19 510.0
June	8 166.8	3 793.2	11 960.0	61.2	487.0	704.1	5.6	12 664.1	64.8	6 864.5	19 528.6
July	8 166.1	3 794.2	11 960.3	61.2	476.1	708.7	5.6	12 669.0	64.8	6 885.4	19 554.4
August	8 075.6	3 790.1	11 865.7	60.6	494.0	707.5	5.6	12 573.3	64.2	7 006.9	19 580.2
September	8 045.9	3 858.6	11 904.5	60.7	484.2	696.0	5.5	12 600.5	64.3	7 005.5	19 606.0
October	8 095.1	3 851.7	11 946.7	60.9	474.9	675.9	5.4	12 622.7	64.3	7 007.1	19 629.8
November	8 194.7	3 817.5	12 012.2	61.1	488.0	683.6	5.4	12 695.7	64.6	6 957.9	19 653.7
December	8 308.2	3 794.0	12 102.2	61.5	516.3	722.4	5.6	12 824.6	65.2	6 852.9	19 677.5
2017											
January	8 071.6	3 766.0	11 837.5	60.1	561.8	775.8	6.2	12 613.3	64.0	7 097.9	19 711.2
February	8 254.5	3 797.6	12 052.0	61.0	566.1	818.1	6.4	12 870.1	65.2	6 874.8	19 745.0
March	8 218.6	3 850.7	12 069.2	61.0	544.4	801.1	6.2	12 870.3	65.1	6 908.4	19 778.7
MALES											
March 2014	5 129.2	1 109.9	6 239.2	67.0	303.4	390.0	5.9	6 629.2	71.1	2 689.6	9 318.7
March 2015	5 224.1	1 103.1	6 327.2	67.0	332.6	428.0	6.3	6 755.3	71.5	2 692.3	9 447.5
2016											
March	5 211.8	1 188.7	6 400.5	66.8	304.2	401.0	5.9	6 801.5	71.0	2 780.4	9 581.9
April	5 170.8	1 229.3	6 400.0	66.7	296.9	373.1	5.5	6 773.2	70.6	2 817.8	9 590.9
May	5 193.9	1 225.4	6 419.3	66.9	294.5	375.2	5.5	6 794.5	70.8	2 805.4	9 599.9
June	5 206.5	1 197.9	6 404.3	66.7	283.5	358.2	5.3	6 762.5	70.4	2 846.3	9 608.8
July	5 200.6	1 208.4	6 409.0	66.6	288.1	374.5	5.5	6 783.6	70.5	2 837.7	9 621.2
August	5 160.0	1 200.7	6 360.8	66.0	292.9	380.5	5.6	6 741.3	70.0	2 892.3	9 633.6
September	5 128.8	1 236.4	6 365.1	66.0	291.3	377.4	5.6	6 742.5	69.9	2 903.4	9 646.0
October	5 177.6	1 222.4	6 399.9	66.3	283.1	364.1	5.4	6 764.0	70.0	2 893.4	9 657.4
November	5 230.6	1 189.7	6 420.3	66.4	290.7	365.5	5.4	6 785.8	70.2	2 883.1	9 668.9
December	5 301.2	1 176.6	6 477.8	66.9	295.5	392.2	5.7	6 870.0	71.0	2 810.4	9 680.3
2017											
January	5 186.4	1 160.2	6 346.7	65.5	326.1	408.1	6.0	6 754.7	69.7	2 942.0	9 696.7
February	5 291.1	1 177.8	6 468.9	66.6	317.9	423.4	6.1	6 892.2	71.0	2 820.9	9 713.1
March	5 255.3	1 210.0	6 465.3	66.4	308.4	409.3	6.0	6 874.6	70.7	2 855.0	9 729.5
FEMALES											
March 2014	2 830.0	2 459.3	5 289.3	55.1	225.9	376.4	6.6	5 665.6	59.0	3 933.4	9 599.0
March 2015	2 846.6	2 513.1	5 359.7	55.0	224.7	380.4	6.6	5 740.1	58.9	4 005.7	9 745.7
2016											
March	2 937.6	2 584.0	5 521.6	55.8	222.0	360.9	6.1	5 882.5	59.5	4 008.4	9 890.9
April	2 958.4	2 582.7	5 541.1	56.0	209.9	346.0	5.9	5 887.1	59.5	4 013.4	9 900.5
May	2 955.7	2 596.2	5 551.9	56.0	205.6	340.4	5.8	5 892.3	59.5	4 017.8	9 910.1
June	2 960.4	2 595.3	5 555.7	56.0	203.5	345.9	5.9	5 901.6	59.5	4 018.2	9 919.8
July	2 965.5	2 585.7	5 551.3	55.9	187.9	334.2	5.7	5 885.5	59.3	4 047.7	9 933.2
August	2 915.6	2 589.3	5 505.0	55.3	201.1	327.0	5.6	5 832.0	58.6	4 114.6	9 946.6
September	2 917.1	2 622.2	5 539.4	55.6	192.9	318.6	5.4	5 858.0	58.8	4 102.0	9 960.0
October	2 917.5	2 629.3	5 546.8	55.6	191.8	311.8	5.3	5 858.7	58.7	4 113.7	9 972.4
November	2 964.0	2 627.8	5 591.9	56.0	197.3	318.0	5.4	5 909.9	59.2	4 074.9	9 984.8
December	3 007.0	2 617.4	5 624.4	56.3	220.8	330.2	5.5	5 954.6	59.6	4 042.6	9 997.2
2017											
January	2 885.2	2 605.7	5 490.9	54.8	235.7	367.7	6.3	5 858.6	58.5	4 155.9	10 014.5
February	2 963.4	2 619.8	5 583.2	55.7	248.2	394.7	6.6	5 977.9	59.6	4 053.9	10 031.8
March	2 963.3	2 640.7	5 603.9	55.8	236.1	391.8	6.5	5 995.7	59.7	4 053.4	10 049.2

	EMPLOYED		Employment to population ratio	UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Total		Total	Unemployment rate	Labour force	Participation rate
	'000	'000		'000	%	'000	%
TREND							
New South Wales	2 622.6	3 792.2	59.7	207.1	5.2	3 999.3	63.0
Victoria	2 081.3	3 103.5	61.8	200.4	6.1	3 303.8	65.7
Queensland	1 619.6	2 359.8	60.2	162.0	6.4	2 521.7	64.4
South Australia	527.8	820.3	58.1	59.1	6.7	879.4	62.3
Western Australia	922.0	1 344.6	63.2	91.7	6.4	1 436.3	67.5
Tasmania	151.1	240.1	56.2	14.8	5.8	254.9	59.7
Northern Territory	111.7	141.5	75.8	5.1	3.5	146.6	78.5
Australian Capital Territory	156.0	215.7	67.5	8.3	3.7	224.0	70.1
Australia	8 198.2	12 033.4	60.9	749.5	5.9	12 782.9	64.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
New South Wales	2 627.3	3 806.3	59.9	203.9	5.1	4 010.2	63.1
Victoria	2 085.7	3 109.5	61.8	203.5	6.1	3 313.0	65.9
Queensland	1 637.6	2 371.5	60.5	159.0	6.3	2 530.5	64.6
South Australia	527.6	818.6	58.0	61.7	7.0	880.3	62.4
Western Australia	928.3	1 342.9	63.1	93.6	6.5	1 436.5	67.5
Tasmania	152.1	240.7	56.3	15.2	6.0	255.9	59.9
Australia	8 238.6	12 059.6	61.0	753.1	5.9	12 812.7	64.8
ORIGINAL							
New South Wales	2 629.8	3 823.0	60.2	214.0	5.3	4 037.0	63.5
Victoria	2 093.3	3 111.3	61.8	217.8	6.5	3 329.2	66.2
Queensland	1 621.0	2 366.1	60.4	174.0	6.8	2 540.1	64.8
South Australia	529.3	822.3	58.3	65.5	7.4	887.8	62.9
Western Australia	927.0	1 348.6	63.3	100.0	6.9	1 448.5	68.0
Tasmania	153.0	242.0	56.7	15.6	6.1	257.6	60.3
Northern Territory	110.4	140.4	75.1	5.4	3.7	145.9	78.1
Australian Capital Territory	154.8	215.6	67.4	8.7	3.9	224.2	70.1
Australia	8 218.6	12 069.2	61.0	801.1	6.2	12 870.3	65.1

	CIVILIAN POPULATION										
	EMPLOYED		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	FULL-TIME	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	ORIGINAL
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2014	2 512.0	2 521.5	3 609.0	3 620.9	209.6	200.9	5.5	5.3	63.0	63.0	6 065.8
March 2015	2 553.8	2 565.8	3 655.5	3 661.2	232.6	230.5	6.0	5.9	63.2	63.2	6 158.2
2016											
March	2 635.5	2 618.5	3 796.5	3 786.4	210.0	208.1	5.2	5.2	64.1	63.9	6 250.6
April	2 627.8	2 633.7	3 801.3	3 796.4	209.7	209.9	5.2	5.2	64.1	64.0	6 256.1
May	2 622.5	2 631.4	3 806.9	3 825.8	208.4	205.8	5.2	5.1	64.1	64.4	6 261.6
June	2 618.5	2 634.0	3 811.2	3 813.3	206.2	209.6	5.1	5.2	64.1	64.2	6 267.1
July	2 615.2	2 600.7	3 812.4	3 812.8	203.6	208.1	5.1	5.2	64.0	64.1	6 276.1
August	2 612.6	2 605.5	3 811.0	3 802.5	201.2	200.1	5.0	5.0	63.8	63.7	6 285.2
September	2 612.0	2 601.6	3 807.5	3 808.9	199.4	195.4	5.0	4.9	63.7	63.6	6 294.3
October	2 613.5	2 631.1	3 803.4	3 801.5	199.1	195.9	5.0	4.9	63.5	63.4	6 302.8
November	2 616.4	2 617.0	3 800.0	3 806.0	200.3	198.2	5.0	4.9	63.4	63.4	6 311.3
December	2 618.9	2 621.0	3 797.1	3 802.4	202.3	208.5	5.1	5.2	63.3	63.5	6 319.9
2017											
January	2 620.4	2 610.6	3 794.7	3 783.9	204.3	203.2	5.1	5.1	63.2	63.0	6 330.8
February	2 621.5	2 621.9	3 793.2	3 783.1	205.9	208.5	5.1	5.2	63.1	62.9	6 341.7
March	2 622.6	2 627.3	3 792.2	3 806.3	207.1	203.9	5.2	5.1	63.0	63.1	6 352.5
MALES											
March 2014	1 597.4	1 598.7	1 950.4	1 958.3	108.7	97.1	5.3	4.7	69.2	69.0	2 976.7
March 2015	1 634.0	1 645.6	1 981.4	1 984.7	122.4	123.3	5.8	5.9	69.7	69.8	3 021.1
2016											
March	1 651.2	1 640.3	2 021.8	2 017.8	108.7	108.2	5.1	5.1	69.5	69.3	3 067.1
April	1 648.7	1 644.7	2 025.2	2 018.6	108.6	109.7	5.1	5.2	69.5	69.3	3 069.9
May	1 647.7	1 657.1	2 029.7	2 044.8	107.8	110.2	5.0	5.1	69.6	70.1	3 072.7
June	1 646.6	1 655.3	2 034.2	2 032.8	106.3	102.3	5.0	4.8	69.6	69.4	3 075.4
July	1 645.0	1 641.0	2 037.4	2 035.0	104.5	108.0	4.9	5.0	69.5	69.6	3 079.9
August	1 643.3	1 641.4	2 038.9	2 037.7	102.7	103.4	4.8	4.8	69.4	69.4	3 084.3
September	1 642.4	1 632.5	2 038.4	2 038.8	101.4	100.4	4.7	4.7	69.3	69.3	3 088.8
October	1 643.5	1 650.4	2 037.2	2 038.9	101.5	98.4	4.7	4.6	69.1	69.1	3 093.1
November	1 647.1	1 648.4	2 036.0	2 039.1	102.8	100.0	4.8	4.7	69.0	69.1	3 097.4
December	1 651.8	1 649.3	2 035.1	2 034.8	104.8	108.9	4.9	5.1	69.0	69.1	3 101.8
2017											
January	1 656.4	1 654.1	2 034.8	2 026.4	106.9	104.5	5.0	4.9	68.9	68.6	3 107.1
February	1 660.7	1 662.5	2 035.0	2 033.5	108.9	113.6	5.1	5.3	68.9	69.0	3 112.5
March	1 664.8	1 668.6	2 035.8	2 044.4	110.6	108.5	5.2	5.0	68.9	69.0	3 117.9
FEMALES											
March 2014	914.6	922.8	1 658.7	1 662.6	100.9	103.7	5.7	5.9	57.0	57.2	3 089.0
March 2015	919.8	920.2	1 674.1	1 676.4	110.2	107.1	6.2	6.0	56.9	56.9	3 137.1
2016											
March	984.3	978.1	1 774.7	1 768.6	101.3	99.9	5.4	5.3	59.0	58.7	3 183.4
April	979.1	989.0	1 776.1	1 777.8	101.1	100.3	5.4	5.3	58.9	58.9	3 186.2
May	974.8	974.3	1 777.2	1 781.0	100.6	95.5	5.4	5.1	58.9	58.8	3 188.9
June	971.9	978.7	1 777.0	1 780.5	99.9	107.3	5.3	5.7	58.8	59.1	3 191.7
July	970.2	959.7	1 775.1	1 777.7	99.1	100.0	5.3	5.3	58.6	58.7	3 196.3
August	969.4	964.1	1 772.2	1 764.7	98.5	96.7	5.3	5.2	58.4	58.2	3 200.8
September	969.6	969.1	1 769.1	1 770.1	97.9	95.0	5.2	5.1	58.3	58.2	3 205.4
October	970.0	980.7	1 766.2	1 762.6	97.6	97.4	5.2	5.2	58.1	58.0	3 209.7
November	969.3	968.6	1 764.0	1 766.9	97.5	98.2	5.2	5.3	57.9	58.0	3 213.9
December	967.1	971.7	1 762.0	1 767.6	97.6	99.5	5.2	5.3	57.8	58.0	3 218.1
2017											
January	964.0	956.5	1 759.9	1 757.5	97.4	98.6	5.2	5.3	57.6	57.6	3 223.6
February	960.8	959.4	1 758.1	1 749.5	97.0	94.9	5.2	5.1	57.5	57.1	3 229.2
March	957.8	958.6	1 756.4	1 762.0	96.4	95.4	5.2	5.1	57.3	57.4	3 234.7

	EMPLOYED		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION
	FULL-TIME	.....	.....	.....	TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2014	1 945.4	1 939.9	2 851.6	2 850.7	194.3	197.6	6.4	6.5	64.2	64.2	4 744.7
March 2015	1 968.4	1 973.0	2 946.4	2 948.9	191.9	194.4	6.1	6.2	65.0	65.1	4 832.0
2016											
March	2 024.7	2 032.3	3 005.4	3 014.2	184.9	178.8	5.8	5.6	64.8	64.8	4 925.9
April	2 035.6	2 014.4	3 017.3	3 015.2	183.0	177.4	5.7	5.6	64.9	64.7	4 932.6
May	2 046.2	2 045.6	3 030.0	3 021.7	181.9	185.1	5.7	5.8	65.0	64.9	4 939.4
June	2 054.3	2 069.9	3 041.6	3 045.5	182.4	182.7	5.7	5.7	65.2	65.3	4 946.1
July	2 058.9	2 067.8	3 052.0	3 053.3	184.0	190.5	5.7	5.9	65.3	65.5	4 955.0
August	2 060.4	2 066.3	3 061.5	3 069.5	186.2	180.3	5.7	5.5	65.4	65.5	4 963.9
September	2 060.3	2 044.3	3 069.9	3 058.8	188.4	187.1	5.8	5.8	65.5	65.3	4 972.9
October	2 060.4	2 049.3	3 076.4	3 081.2	190.6	187.7	5.8	5.7	65.6	65.6	4 980.8
November	2 062.5	2 066.5	3 081.9	3 081.4	193.0	199.2	5.9	6.1	65.6	65.8	4 988.8
December	2 067.2	2 081.0	3 087.5	3 095.2	195.3	200.0	5.9	6.1	65.7	65.9	4 996.7
2017											
January	2 072.2	2 064.4	3 093.2	3 081.6	197.4	189.4	6.0	5.8	65.7	65.3	5 008.2
February	2 076.7	2 073.5	3 098.4	3 099.7	199.2	198.8	6.0	6.0	65.7	65.7	5 019.6
March	2 081.3	2 085.7	3 103.5	3 109.5	200.4	203.5	6.1	6.1	65.7	65.9	5 031.1
MALES											
March 2014	1 256.9	1 248.7	1 533.5	1 531.1	100.6	102.7	6.2	6.3	70.4	70.3	2 323.6
March 2015	1 283.5	1 287.2	1 591.0	1 599.7	100.8	101.8	6.0	6.0	71.5	71.9	2 365.6
2016											
March	1 313.2	1 318.6	1 634.9	1 638.2	94.6	92.5	5.5	5.3	71.8	71.8	2 411.4
April	1 319.0	1 311.3	1 641.9	1 642.1	92.5	87.6	5.3	5.1	71.8	71.6	2 414.6
May	1 324.8	1 322.3	1 647.6	1 645.7	91.5	92.1	5.3	5.3	71.9	71.9	2 417.8
June	1 329.5	1 341.3	1 651.6	1 654.8	92.1	90.9	5.3	5.2	72.0	72.1	2 421.0
July	1 332.6	1 333.5	1 654.1	1 654.4	94.1	94.6	5.4	5.4	72.1	72.1	2 425.4
August	1 334.1	1 336.2	1 655.6	1 657.1	96.9	98.9	5.5	5.6	72.1	72.3	2 429.7
September	1 335.0	1 323.1	1 656.5	1 648.6	99.5	97.8	5.7	5.6	72.2	71.7	2 434.0
October	1 335.8	1 337.8	1 656.8	1 662.3	101.2	102.3	5.8	5.8	72.1	72.4	2 437.9
November	1 337.2	1 340.2	1 657.1	1 658.0	102.0	101.2	5.8	5.8	72.0	72.0	2 441.7
December	1 339.2	1 341.4	1 657.9	1 660.9	102.2	108.9	5.8	6.2	71.9	72.4	2 445.6
2017											
January	1 341.1	1 338.0	1 658.9	1 648.2	102.1	97.3	5.8	5.6	71.8	71.2	2 451.2
February	1 342.4	1 343.4	1 660.1	1 663.9	101.7	100.1	5.8	5.7	71.7	71.8	2 456.8
March	1 343.8	1 343.0	1 661.6	1 665.0	101.5	102.2	5.8	5.8	71.7	71.8	2 462.5
FEMALES											
March 2014	688.5	691.3	1 318.0	1 319.6	93.6	94.8	6.6	6.7	58.3	58.4	2 421.1
March 2015	684.9	685.8	1 355.4	1 349.2	91.1	92.7	6.3	6.4	58.7	58.5	2 466.4
2016											
March	711.6	713.7	1 370.4	1 376.0	90.3	86.4	6.2	5.9	58.1	58.2	2 514.5
April	716.6	703.2	1 375.4	1 373.1	90.4	89.7	6.2	6.1	58.2	58.1	2 518.0
May	721.4	723.3	1 382.3	1 376.0	90.4	93.0	6.1	6.3	58.4	58.3	2 521.5
June	724.8	728.5	1 390.0	1 390.7	90.3	91.8	6.1	6.2	58.6	58.7	2 525.0
July	726.3	734.3	1 397.8	1 398.9	89.9	95.8	6.0	6.4	58.8	59.1	2 529.7
August	726.4	730.1	1 405.9	1 412.4	89.3	81.4	6.0	5.5	59.0	58.9	2 534.3
September	725.4	721.2	1 413.4	1 410.2	88.9	89.4	5.9	6.0	59.2	59.1	2 538.9
October	724.5	711.5	1 419.7	1 418.8	89.4	85.5	5.9	5.7	59.3	59.2	2 543.0
November	725.3	726.2	1 424.8	1 423.3	91.0	98.0	6.0	6.4	59.5	59.7	2 547.0
December	727.9	739.6	1 429.7	1 434.3	93.1	91.1	6.1	6.0	59.7	59.8	2 551.1
2017											
January	731.2	726.4	1 434.3	1 433.4	95.3	92.1	6.2	6.0	59.8	59.7	2 556.9
February	734.3	730.1	1 438.3	1 435.9	97.4	98.7	6.3	6.4	60.0	59.9	2 562.8
March	737.5	742.7	1 441.9	1 444.5	98.9	101.3	6.4	6.6	60.1	60.2	2 568.6

	CIVILIAN POPULATION										AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	EMPLOYED		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		
	FULL-TIME	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	EMPLOYED TOTAL	TREND	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	TREND	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	ORIGINAL
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2014	1 623.3	1 622.9	2 324.2	2 336.7	151.5	151.1	6.1	6.1	65.9	66.2	3 756.0
March 2015	1 642.0	1 638.4	2 323.2	2 316.4	160.0	162.9	6.4	6.6	65.2	65.1	3 806.9
2016											
March	1 646.8	1 638.5	2 365.0	2 357.4	155.1	154.9	6.2	6.2	65.3	65.1	3 859.7
April	1 641.1	1 631.2	2 359.0	2 353.3	157.0	162.7	6.2	6.5	65.1	65.1	3 864.4
May	1 635.3	1 629.1	2 353.5	2 349.4	158.2	159.9	6.3	6.4	64.9	64.9	3 869.0
June	1 630.1	1 634.2	2 349.1	2 345.2	157.9	161.1	6.3	6.4	64.7	64.7	3 873.6
July	1 626.9	1 632.6	2 346.0	2 359.4	156.3	152.4	6.2	6.1	64.5	64.8	3 878.4
August	1 625.1	1 638.2	2 344.0	2 348.9	153.7	154.7	6.2	6.2	64.3	64.5	3 883.2
September	1 622.8	1 603.9	2 342.5	2 338.1	151.4	154.4	6.1	6.2	64.1	64.1	3 888.0
October	1 619.8	1 608.1	2 342.0	2 321.1	151.1	144.8	6.1	5.9	64.0	63.3	3 892.6
November	1 617.6	1 636.8	2 343.5	2 359.1	152.5	151.0	6.1	6.0	64.0	64.4	3 897.2
December	1 616.6	1 630.0	2 346.8	2 347.3	154.9	155.0	6.2	6.2	64.1	64.1	3 901.9
2017											
January	1 616.6	1 595.8	2 351.0	2 353.1	157.5	157.8	6.3	6.3	64.2	64.3	3 907.9
February	1 617.2	1 604.5	2 355.4	2 342.7	159.8	166.3	6.4	6.6	64.3	64.1	3 914.0
March	1 619.6	1 637.6	2 359.8	2 371.5	162.0	159.0	6.4	6.3	64.4	64.6	3 920.0
MALES											
March 2014	1 039.2	1 039.0	1 242.5	1 249.6	81.4	81.2	6.1	6.1	71.6	71.9	1 850.3
March 2015	1 034.3	1 040.5	1 234.6	1 234.8	90.4	89.2	6.8	6.7	70.8	70.7	1 872.8
2016											
March	1 037.3	1 032.7	1 253.8	1 250.9	83.4	86.0	6.2	6.4	70.5	70.5	1 896.7
April	1 032.2	1 021.8	1 250.1	1 240.4	84.3	86.7	6.3	6.5	70.3	69.9	1 898.8
May	1 027.7	1 020.5	1 247.3	1 243.3	84.5	85.6	6.3	6.4	70.1	69.9	1 900.9
June	1 024.5	1 030.8	1 245.4	1 244.2	83.8	87.6	6.3	6.6	69.8	70.0	1 903.1
July	1 023.0	1 029.2	1 244.3	1 255.1	82.6	80.7	6.2	6.0	69.6	70.1	1 905.2
August	1 022.7	1 027.9	1 243.5	1 246.1	81.2	79.0	6.1	6.0	69.4	69.5	1 907.4
September	1 022.2	1 012.5	1 242.1	1 241.6	80.2	80.0	6.1	6.1	69.3	69.2	1 909.5
October	1 021.1	1 012.4	1 240.5	1 226.6	80.6	78.5	6.1	6.0	69.1	68.3	1 911.6
November	1 019.9	1 027.0	1 239.6	1 245.8	81.9	82.7	6.2	6.2	69.0	69.4	1 913.7
December	1 018.8	1 031.4	1 239.8	1 242.4	83.5	85.4	6.3	6.4	69.1	69.3	1 915.9
2017											
January	1 017.5	1 011.0	1 240.5	1 241.9	84.8	83.1	6.4	6.3	69.1	69.1	1 918.7
February	1 015.9	1 009.4	1 241.4	1 236.5	85.9	88.8	6.5	6.7	69.1	69.0	1 921.5
March	1 014.9	1 015.8	1 242.3	1 245.0	86.6	84.7	6.5	6.4	69.1	69.1	1 924.3
FEMALES											
March 2014	584.1	583.9	1 081.7	1 087.0	70.1	69.9	6.1	6.0	60.5	60.7	1 905.6
March 2015	607.8	597.9	1 088.6	1 081.6	69.5	73.7	6.0	6.4	59.9	59.7	1 934.1
2016											
March	609.5	605.8	1 111.2	1 106.5	71.7	68.9	6.1	5.9	60.3	59.9	1 963.1
April	608.9	609.4	1 108.8	1 112.9	72.8	75.9	6.2	6.4	60.1	60.5	1 965.6
May	607.6	608.6	1 106.3	1 106.1	73.7	74.3	6.2	6.3	60.0	60.0	1 968.1
June	605.6	603.4	1 103.7	1 100.9	74.1	73.5	6.3	6.3	59.8	59.6	1 970.6
July	603.9	603.4	1 101.7	1 104.3	73.7	71.7	6.3	6.1	59.6	59.6	1 973.2
August	602.4	610.3	1 100.6	1 102.8	72.6	75.7	6.2	6.4	59.4	59.6	1 975.8
September	600.6	591.4	1 100.4	1 096.6	71.2	74.4	6.1	6.4	59.2	59.2	1 978.4
October	598.8	595.7	1 101.5	1 094.5	70.5	66.3	6.0	5.7	59.2	58.6	1 981.0
November	597.7	609.8	1 103.9	1 113.3	70.6	68.3	6.0	5.8	59.2	59.6	1 983.5
December	597.8	598.7	1 107.0	1 104.9	71.4	69.6	6.1	5.9	59.3	59.1	1 986.0
2017											
January	599.1	584.8	1 110.5	1 111.1	72.6	74.7	6.1	6.3	59.5	59.6	1 989.2
February	601.2	595.2	1 114.0	1 106.2	74.0	77.5	6.2	6.5	59.6	59.4	1 992.4
March	604.7	621.8	1 117.5	1 126.6	75.3	74.2	6.3	6.2	59.8	60.2	1 995.7

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2014	528.7	523.8	798.7	796.0	58.2	61.1	6.8	7.1	62.0	62.0	1 381.7
March 2015	531.4	534.9	802.8	804.3	60.9	53.8	7.0	6.3	62.0	61.5	1 394.2
2016											
March	525.2	528.2	809.2	809.5	60.6	60.4	7.0	6.9	62.0	62.0	1 402.9
April	524.4	525.0	809.9	817.3	60.3	58.0	6.9	6.6	62.0	62.4	1 403.4
May	523.4	520.9	810.6	805.4	59.8	59.4	6.9	6.9	62.0	61.6	1 403.8
June	522.6	518.6	811.2	810.3	59.2	62.9	6.8	7.2	62.0	62.2	1 404.3
July	522.4	525.8	811.6	813.3	58.7	55.7	6.7	6.4	61.9	61.9	1 404.9
August	523.1	524.7	812.0	812.2	58.5	59.2	6.7	6.8	61.9	62.0	1 405.6
September	524.5	522.7	812.8	811.7	58.2	58.5	6.7	6.7	61.9	61.9	1 406.2
October	525.9	522.7	814.1	814.5	57.9	56.0	6.6	6.4	62.0	61.9	1 406.8
November	526.9	529.9	815.5	815.2	57.8	60.6	6.6	6.9	62.0	62.2	1 407.3
December	527.6	528.1	816.9	814.9	57.9	57.6	6.6	6.6	62.1	62.0	1 407.9
2017											
January	527.9	532.0	818.3	821.3	58.2	55.8	6.6	6.4	62.2	62.2	1 409.1
February	527.9	523.0	819.5	820.5	58.6	58.0	6.7	6.6	62.3	62.3	1 410.4
March	527.8	527.6	820.3	818.6	59.1	61.7	6.7	7.0	62.3	62.4	1 411.6
MALES											
March 2014	352.4	349.9	430.5	428.2	33.0	34.0	7.1	7.4	68.4	68.2	677.8
March 2015	351.5	353.9	430.2	430.7	33.0	29.1	7.1	6.3	67.8	67.2	683.8
2016											
March	339.1	339.9	427.8	429.2	33.6	33.3	7.3	7.2	67.1	67.2	688.0
April	338.4	338.1	428.2	432.3	33.5	32.0	7.2	6.9	67.1	67.5	688.2
May	337.4	336.1	428.4	425.2	33.1	34.8	7.2	7.6	67.0	66.8	688.5
June	336.5	335.9	428.4	426.1	32.5	32.7	7.1	7.1	66.9	66.6	688.8
July	336.2	336.4	428.2	430.2	32.0	32.0	7.0	6.9	66.8	67.1	689.1
August	336.5	337.8	428.0	429.8	31.9	30.7	6.9	6.7	66.7	66.8	689.4
September	337.2	336.1	427.9	426.1	32.0	32.6	6.9	7.1	66.7	66.5	689.8
October	338.0	336.4	427.9	428.8	32.2	29.9	7.0	6.5	66.7	66.5	690.0
November	338.8	341.0	428.1	427.5	32.6	34.4	7.1	7.4	66.7	66.9	690.2
December	339.6	340.8	428.6	427.3	33.0	35.3	7.1	7.6	66.8	67.0	690.5
2017											
January	340.3	339.3	429.4	429.5	33.2	31.5	7.2	6.8	66.9	66.7	691.1
February	341.0	338.7	430.3	431.1	33.3	31.9	7.2	6.9	67.0	66.9	691.8
March	341.7	343.9	431.3	432.3	33.3	34.3	7.2	7.3	67.1	67.4	692.4
FEMALES											
March 2014	176.3	173.9	368.2	367.9	25.2	27.2	6.4	6.9	55.9	56.1	703.9
March 2015	179.9	180.9	372.5	373.6	27.9	24.8	7.0	6.2	56.4	56.1	710.4
2016											
March	186.0	188.4	381.4	380.3	27.0	27.1	6.6	6.6	57.1	57.0	714.9
April	186.0	186.9	381.7	385.1	26.8	25.9	6.6	6.3	57.1	57.5	715.1
May	186.0	184.8	382.2	380.2	26.7	24.6	6.5	6.1	57.2	56.6	715.3
June	186.1	182.7	382.8	384.2	26.7	30.2	6.5	7.3	57.2	57.9	715.5
July	186.2	189.4	383.3	383.1	26.7	23.7	6.5	5.8	57.3	56.8	715.8
August	186.6	186.9	383.9	382.4	26.6	28.5	6.5	6.9	57.3	57.4	716.1
September	187.3	186.7	384.9	385.6	26.2	25.9	6.4	6.3	57.4	57.4	716.5
October	187.9	186.3	386.2	385.7	25.6	26.1	6.2	6.3	57.5	57.5	716.8
November	188.1	189.0	387.4	387.7	25.1	26.2	6.1	6.3	57.5	57.7	717.1
December	188.0	187.3	388.3	387.6	25.0	22.4	6.0	5.5	57.6	57.1	717.4
2017											
January	187.6	192.6	388.9	391.7	25.0	24.3	6.0	5.8	57.6	57.9	718.0
February	186.9	184.3	389.1	389.5	25.3	26.0	6.1	6.3	57.7	57.8	718.6
March	186.1	183.7	389.0	386.2	25.8	27.5	6.2	6.6	57.7	57.5	719.2

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2014	944.4	949.3	1 327.3	1 326.8	71.8	68.8	5.1	4.9	68.0	67.8	2 057.5
March 2015	953.1	952.3	1 348.1	1 350.8	81.0	80.5	5.7	5.6	68.6	68.7	2 083.8
2016											
March	919.7	923.0	1 348.3	1 352.0	82.4	79.2	5.8	5.5	67.9	67.9	2 107.8
April	916.1	917.3	1 347.5	1 350.1	82.2	81.4	5.8	5.7	67.8	67.9	2 108.6
May	911.8	907.2	1 345.4	1 349.2	83.1	83.7	5.8	5.8	67.7	67.9	2 109.5
June	907.0	915.0	1 341.9	1 340.0	84.6	82.3	5.9	5.8	67.6	67.4	2 110.3
July	902.7	901.0	1 337.7	1 341.7	86.6	91.1	6.1	6.4	67.4	67.8	2 111.8
August	899.5	899.9	1 333.8	1 331.4	88.8	89.7	6.2	6.3	67.3	67.2	2 113.4
September	898.0	890.7	1 331.8	1 323.8	90.9	85.4	6.4	6.1	67.3	66.6	2 114.9
October	899.0	896.9	1 332.5	1 332.9	92.1	92.0	6.5	6.5	67.3	67.3	2 116.7
November	902.3	908.5	1 334.9	1 339.4	92.7	98.5	6.5	6.9	67.4	67.9	2 118.6
December	907.0	907.4	1 337.9	1 332.5	92.8	93.6	6.5	6.6	67.4	67.3	2 120.5
2017											
January	912.2	904.9	1 340.6	1 347.9	92.5	92.1	6.5	6.4	67.5	67.8	2 123.5
February	917.1	919.4	1 342.8	1 341.3	92.1	86.7	6.4	6.1	67.5	67.2	2 126.4
March	922.0	928.3	1 344.6	1 342.9	91.7	93.6	6.4	6.5	67.5	67.5	2 129.4
MALES											
March 2014	633.8	636.1	746.2	748.8	40.4	37.7	5.1	4.8	76.0	75.9	1 036.1
March 2015	637.9	637.8	753.9	754.3	46.4	45.8	5.8	5.7	76.4	76.4	1 047.5
2016											
March	616.0	622.9	742.7	743.8	46.9	45.9	5.9	5.8	74.6	74.6	1 058.3
April	613.1	609.1	740.9	744.4	46.0	45.1	5.8	5.7	74.3	74.6	1 058.7
May	609.8	612.4	738.5	740.5	45.3	45.5	5.8	5.8	74.0	74.2	1 059.0
June	606.1	606.8	735.4	733.7	45.3	42.6	5.8	5.5	73.7	73.3	1 059.4
July	602.8	602.3	732.2	733.6	46.2	48.3	5.9	6.2	73.4	73.8	1 060.0
August	600.2	600.5	729.8	729.6	47.6	45.9	6.1	5.9	73.3	73.1	1 060.7
September	598.8	595.7	728.8	723.3	48.9	50.7	6.3	6.5	73.3	72.9	1 061.4
October	599.2	598.2	729.9	730.4	49.5	48.3	6.3	6.2	73.4	73.3	1 062.2
November	601.1	603.2	732.5	733.5	49.4	52.8	6.3	6.7	73.5	74.0	1 063.1
December	604.1	603.6	735.6	736.6	48.8	48.8	6.2	6.2	73.7	73.8	1 063.9
2017											
January	607.4	603.3	738.7	737.6	48.2	46.6	6.1	5.9	73.9	73.6	1 065.3
February	610.7	614.0	741.5	742.1	47.6	45.2	6.0	5.7	74.0	73.8	1 066.7
March	613.9	617.0	744.1	745.6	46.9	48.8	5.9	6.1	74.1	74.4	1 068.1
FEMALES											
March 2014	310.6	313.2	581.1	578.0	31.4	31.1	5.1	5.1	60.0	59.6	1 021.4
March 2015	315.2	314.5	594.3	596.5	34.6	34.7	5.5	5.5	60.7	60.9	1 036.3
2016											
March	303.7	300.1	605.6	608.2	35.5	33.2	5.5	5.2	61.1	61.1	1 049.5
April	303.0	308.3	606.6	605.8	36.3	36.2	5.6	5.6	61.2	61.1	1 050.0
May	302.0	294.8	606.9	608.7	37.8	38.2	5.9	5.9	61.4	61.6	1 050.4
June	300.8	308.2	606.5	606.3	39.3	39.7	6.1	6.1	61.4	61.5	1 050.9
July	299.9	298.8	605.4	608.1	40.4	42.8	6.2	6.6	61.4	61.9	1 051.8
August	299.3	299.4	604.1	601.8	41.2	43.8	6.4	6.8	61.3	61.3	1 052.6
September	299.2	295.0	603.0	600.5	42.0	34.7	6.5	5.5	61.2	60.3	1 053.5
October	299.8	298.7	602.6	602.5	42.7	43.6	6.6	6.8	61.2	61.3	1 054.5
November	301.1	305.2	602.4	605.9	43.3	45.7	6.7	7.0	61.2	61.7	1 055.5
December	302.9	303.8	602.3	595.9	43.9	44.9	6.8	7.0	61.1	60.6	1 056.6
2017											
January	304.7	301.6	601.9	610.2	44.3	45.4	6.9	6.9	61.1	62.0	1 058.1
February	306.4	305.3	601.3	599.1	44.5	41.5	6.9	6.5	61.0	60.5	1 059.7
March	308.1	311.3	600.5	597.3	44.8	44.7	6.9	7.0	60.8	60.5	1 061.3

	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER										
	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
March 2014	151.7	150.7	234.9	234.2	19.0	19.4	7.5	7.7	60.5	60.4	419.6
March 2015	153.9	155.6	239.5	239.4	17.5	16.8	6.8	6.6	60.9	60.7	421.7
2016											
March	155.0	154.8	237.2	237.8	16.8	16.9	6.6	6.7	59.9	60.0	424.4
April	155.2	156.8	236.9	237.7	16.6	16.1	6.6	6.3	59.7	59.8	424.5
May	155.1	154.4	236.8	236.5	16.5	16.4	6.5	6.5	59.6	59.5	424.7
June	154.7	154.5	236.8	236.6	16.6	16.6	6.5	6.6	59.6	59.6	424.8
July	154.1	153.8	236.9	235.8	16.7	15.6	6.6	6.2	59.6	59.1	425.1
August	153.2	153.6	237.2	237.0	16.7	18.3	6.6	7.2	59.7	60.0	425.3
September	152.3	154.0	237.6	240.0	16.7	16.5	6.6	6.4	59.8	60.3	425.5
October	151.5	150.4	238.1	236.3	16.4	16.2	6.4	6.4	59.8	59.3	425.7
November	151.0	149.1	238.6	239.0	16.0	16.0	6.3	6.3	59.8	59.9	425.9
December	150.7	151.9	239.0	238.8	15.6	16.1	6.1	6.3	59.7	59.8	426.0
2017											
January	150.7	150.0	239.4	240.2	15.2	14.3	6.0	5.6	59.7	59.7	426.4
February	150.9	151.2	239.8	239.1	14.9	14.8	5.9	5.8	59.7	59.5	426.8
March	151.1	152.1	240.1	240.7	14.8	15.2	5.8	6.0	59.7	59.9	427.1
MALES											
March 2014	100.2	99.8	125.3	126.1	10.9	11.5	8.0	8.4	65.8	66.4	207.2
March 2015	101.3	102.2	127.2	126.9	10.3	10.1	7.5	7.4	66.1	65.8	208.2
2016											
March	101.1	101.0	126.4	127.8	9.4	9.1	6.9	6.6	64.8	65.4	209.5
April	101.5	102.2	126.4	126.9	9.1	9.1	6.7	6.7	64.7	64.9	209.6
May	101.9	100.7	126.4	125.9	9.0	8.9	6.7	6.6	64.6	64.3	209.6
June	102.2	102.5	126.3	126.1	9.0	9.0	6.7	6.7	64.5	64.4	209.7
July	102.2	102.5	126.3	125.7	9.1	8.8	6.7	6.5	64.5	64.1	209.8
August	102.1	102.2	126.5	126.4	9.3	9.6	6.8	7.1	64.7	64.8	209.9
September	101.8	102.7	126.8	127.7	9.4	8.9	6.9	6.5	64.9	65.0	210.1
October	101.6	100.9	127.2	126.3	9.3	10.3	6.8	7.6	65.0	65.0	210.1
November	101.3	100.3	127.5	128.0	9.0	8.7	6.6	6.4	64.9	65.0	210.2
December	101.2	101.5	127.6	127.7	8.6	9.2	6.3	6.7	64.8	65.1	210.3
2017											
January	101.1	101.9	127.6	128.2	8.2	7.7	6.0	5.6	64.5	64.5	210.5
February	101.1	101.0	127.6	127.2	7.8	7.5	5.7	5.6	64.3	64.0	210.7
March	101.1	100.9	127.5	127.1	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.6	64.0	63.8	210.9
FEMALES											
March 2014	51.4	50.9	109.6	108.1	8.1	7.9	6.9	6.8	55.4	54.6	212.4
March 2015	52.6	53.4	112.2	112.5	7.2	6.7	6.0	5.6	55.9	55.8	213.6
2016											
March	53.9	53.8	110.8	110.0	7.5	7.9	6.3	6.7	55.0	54.8	214.9
April	53.7	54.6	110.5	110.8	7.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	54.9	54.8	215.0
May	53.2	53.6	110.4	110.5	7.5	7.5	6.4	6.4	54.8	54.9	215.0
June	52.6	52.0	110.5	110.5	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.5	54.9	54.9	215.1
July	51.9	51.3	110.6	110.1	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.9	54.9	54.3	215.2
August	51.1	51.4	110.7	110.6	7.5	8.7	6.3	7.3	54.9	55.4	215.4
September	50.5	51.3	110.8	112.3	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.3	54.8	55.6	215.5
October	49.9	49.5	110.9	110.0	7.1	5.9	6.0	5.1	54.8	53.8	215.6
November	49.7	48.8	111.1	111.0	7.0	7.4	5.9	6.2	54.8	54.9	215.6
December	49.5	50.5	111.4	111.1	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.8	54.8	54.7	215.7
2017											
January	49.6	48.1	111.8	112.0	7.0	6.6	5.9	5.6	55.0	54.9	215.9
February	49.8	50.2	112.2	111.9	7.1	7.3	6.0	6.1	55.2	55.1	216.1
March	50.1	51.2	112.6	113.6	7.3	7.8	6.1	6.4	55.5	56.1	216.3

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend '000	Trend '000	Trend '000	Trend %	Trend %	Original '000
PERSONS						
March 2014	110.5	133.8	5.2	3.7	75.5	184.2
March 2015	108.4	133.9	6.0	4.3	75.6	184.8
2016						
March	107.5	132.4	5.9	4.2	74.3	186.0
April	107.9	133.0	5.7	4.1	74.5	186.2
May	108.0	133.6	5.3	3.9	74.5	186.4
June	107.8	134.0	5.1	3.6	74.5	186.6
July	107.5	134.1	4.9	3.5	74.5	186.7
August	107.3	134.2	4.9	3.5	74.5	186.8
September	107.4	134.5	5.0	3.6	74.6	187.0
October	108.0	135.3	5.1	3.6	75.2	186.8
November	108.9	136.7	5.2	3.7	76.0	186.7
December	109.9	138.1	5.2	3.6	76.8	186.5
2017						
January	110.7	139.5	5.2	3.6	77.5	186.6
February	111.3	140.7	5.2	3.5	78.1	186.8
March	111.7	141.5	5.1	3.5	78.5	186.9
MALES						
March 2014	67.1	74.5	3.0	3.9	80.4	96.5
March 2015	64.5	72.9	3.6	4.7	79.0	96.6
2016						
March	62.8	71.0	3.4	4.6	76.5	97.3
April	63.2	71.5	3.4	4.5	76.9	97.4
May	63.5	72.1	3.3	4.4	77.4	97.5
June	63.7	72.7	3.2	4.3	77.8	97.6
July	63.8	73.2	3.2	4.2	78.1	97.7
August	63.8	73.5	3.2	4.1	78.4	97.8
September	64.1	73.8	3.2	4.1	78.7	97.9
October	64.6	74.3	3.1	4.0	79.2	97.8
November	65.3	75.1	3.0	3.9	80.0	97.6
December	66.0	76.0	2.9	3.7	80.9	97.5
2017						
January	66.6	76.9	2.8	3.5	81.7	97.6
February	67.1	77.7	2.6	3.3	82.3	97.6
March	67.3	78.3	2.4	3.0	82.8	97.6
FEMALES						
March 2014	43.4	59.3	2.1	3.5	70.1	87.7
March 2015	43.9	61.0	2.4	3.8	72.0	88.1
2016						
March	44.7	61.4	2.4	3.8	72.0	88.7
April	44.7	61.5	2.3	3.6	71.9	88.8
May	44.4	61.5	2.0	3.2	71.4	88.9
June	44.1	61.2	1.8	2.9	70.9	88.9
July	43.7	61.0	1.7	2.7	70.4	89.0
August	43.5	60.7	1.7	2.7	70.1	89.0
September	43.3	60.7	1.8	2.9	70.2	89.1
October	43.4	61.0	2.0	3.1	70.7	89.1
November	43.7	61.5	2.2	3.4	71.5	89.0
December	43.9	62.1	2.3	3.6	72.3	89.0
2017						
January	44.1	62.5	2.5	3.8	72.9	89.1
February	44.2	63.0	2.6	3.9	73.5	89.2
March	44.3	63.2	2.6	4.0	73.9	89.2

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend	Original
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
March 2014	155.7	210.9	7.9	3.6	71.0	308.4
March 2015	153.7	209.2	9.4	4.3	70.2	311.7
2016						
March	156.0	211.6	9.0	4.1	70.0	315.5
April	156.6	212.1	8.5	3.9	69.9	315.6
May	157.2	212.9	8.2	3.7	70.0	315.8
June	157.6	213.7	8.0	3.6	70.1	315.9
July	157.9	214.4	7.9	3.6	70.3	316.4
August	158.1	214.9	8.0	3.6	70.3	316.8
September	158.1	215.1	8.0	3.6	70.4	317.3
October	157.9	215.3	8.1	3.6	70.4	317.6
November	157.6	215.4	8.2	3.7	70.4	317.8
December	157.2	215.6	8.3	3.7	70.3	318.1
2017						
January	156.8	215.6	8.3	3.7	70.2	318.8
February	156.4	215.6	8.3	3.7	70.1	319.4
March	156.0	215.7	8.3	3.7	70.1	320.1
MALES						
March 2014	90.2	110.6	3.6	3.2	75.9	150.5
March 2015	89.2	107.9	4.6	4.1	74.0	151.9
2016						
March	88.6	106.5	5.1	4.5	72.6	153.7
April	89.0	107.2	4.7	4.2	72.8	153.8
May	89.4	108.1	4.4	3.9	73.1	153.8
June	89.8	108.9	4.3	3.8	73.5	153.9
July	90.2	109.6	4.3	3.7	73.8	154.1
August	90.6	109.9	4.3	3.7	74.0	154.3
September	91.0	110.1	4.4	3.8	74.1	154.6
October	91.3	110.1	4.4	3.9	74.0	154.7
November	91.4	110.1	4.5	3.9	74.0	154.8
December	91.4	110.1	4.4	3.9	73.9	154.9
2017						
January	91.3	110.1	4.3	3.8	73.7	155.2
February	91.1	110.2	4.2	3.7	73.6	155.5
March	90.9	110.3	4.0	3.5	73.5	155.8
FEMALES						
March 2014	65.5	100.3	4.2	4.1	66.3	157.8
March 2015	64.4	101.3	4.9	4.6	66.5	159.8
2016						
March	67.4	105.0	4.0	3.6	67.4	161.8
April	67.6	104.9	3.8	3.5	67.2	161.9
May	67.8	104.8	3.8	3.5	67.0	161.9
June	67.8	104.8	3.7	3.4	66.9	162.0
July	67.7	104.8	3.7	3.4	66.9	162.2
August	67.5	104.9	3.7	3.4	66.9	162.5
September	67.1	105.1	3.7	3.4	66.9	162.7
October	66.7	105.2	3.7	3.4	66.9	162.9
November	66.2	105.4	3.8	3.4	66.9	163.1
December	65.8	105.5	3.8	3.5	66.9	163.2
2017						
January	65.5	105.5	4.0	3.6	66.9	163.5
February	65.3	105.5	4.1	3.8	66.9	163.9
March	65.1	105.4	4.3	3.9	66.9	164.2

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work '000	Looked for part-time work only '000	Total '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
				%					
PERSONS									
March 2014	867.9	931.3	1 797.4	57.8	157.3	104.9	262.2	12.7	66.3
March 2015	867.1	948.6	1 813.8	58.0	164.6	121.7	286.0	13.6	67.2
2016									
March	869.1	985.1	1 852.7	58.8	149.5	108.9	258.3	12.2	67.1
April	865.0	988.9	1 854.1	58.8	150.1	111.9	262.4	12.4	67.1
May	860.6	993.3	1 855.4	58.8	151.0	115.3	267.0	12.6	67.2
June	854.8	997.6	1 854.6	58.8	152.2	118.0	271.1	12.8	67.3
July	846.4	1 001.5	1 850.1	58.6	154.0	119.4	274.2	12.9	67.2
August	836.1	1 005.3	1 843.6	58.4	155.8	119.0	275.7	13.0	67.0
September	826.6	1 009.0	1 837.1	58.1	157.2	117.3	275.2	13.0	66.8
October	819.9	1 011.6	1 831.9	57.9	158.1	115.6	274.1	13.0	66.6
November	818.0	1 012.7	1 829.5	57.8	158.5	115.0	273.7	13.0	66.5
December	819.8	1 012.8	1 829.5	57.7	158.5	115.9	274.2	13.0	66.5
2017									
January	823.6	1 012.4	1 831.1	57.7	158.3	117.3	275.2	13.0	66.6
February	828.3	1 011.2	1 833.5	57.7	157.9	118.8	276.2	13.1	66.6
March	834.2	1 009.2	1 836.7	57.8	157.6	120.2	277.4	13.1	66.7
MALES									
March 2014	526.1	390.7	916.8	57.6	92.5	48.2	140.6	13.3	66.5
March 2015	522.5	408.9	931.4	58.2	100.0	60.8	160.8	14.7	68.2
2016									
March	506.3	436.3	942.6	58.5	92.6	54.5	147.1	13.5	67.6
April	503.9	439.5	943.4	58.5	92.4	54.4	146.8	13.5	67.6
May	502.4	441.6	943.9	58.5	92.3	55.0	147.3	13.5	67.6
June	500.3	442.7	943.1	58.4	92.9	55.6	148.6	13.6	67.6
July	496.6	443.7	940.4	58.2	94.4	56.2	150.5	13.8	67.6
August	491.3	444.9	936.2	58.0	96.0	56.3	152.4	14.0	67.4
September	485.7	446.0	931.7	57.6	97.5	56.0	153.4	14.1	67.1
October	482.1	446.1	928.1	57.4	98.3	55.8	154.1	14.2	66.9
November	482.3	444.7	927.0	57.3	98.2	56.2	154.5	14.3	66.8
December	486.3	442.2	928.6	57.4	97.4	57.5	154.9	14.3	66.9
2017									
January	492.3	439.7	932.1	57.5	96.1	59.2	155.3	14.3	67.1
February	499.0	437.3	936.3	57.7	94.6	61.0	155.6	14.3	67.3
March	506.1	435.0	941.0	57.9	92.9	63.0	155.9	14.2	67.5
FEMALES									
March 2014	341.8	540.6	882.4	58.1	64.8	56.7	121.6	12.1	66.1
March 2015	344.6	539.7	884.3	58.0	64.6	60.9	125.5	12.4	66.2
2016									
March	362.8	548.8	911.6	59.3	56.9	54.4	111.3	10.9	66.5
April	361.1	549.4	910.5	59.2	57.7	57.5	115.2	11.2	66.7
May	358.2	551.7	909.9	59.1	58.6	60.4	119.0	11.6	66.8
June	354.5	554.9	909.3	59.0	59.3	62.4	121.7	11.8	66.9
July	349.7	557.8	907.5	58.9	59.7	63.2	122.8	11.9	66.8
August	344.9	560.4	905.3	58.7	59.8	62.7	122.5	11.9	66.6
September	340.9	563.0	903.9	58.5	59.8	61.4	121.1	11.8	66.3
October	337.9	565.5	903.4	58.4	59.9	59.8	119.7	11.7	66.2
November	335.7	568.0	903.7	58.4	60.2	58.8	119.0	11.6	66.1
December	333.5	570.5	904.0	58.3	61.1	58.4	119.5	11.7	66.1
2017									
January	331.3	572.6	903.9	58.3	62.2	58.0	120.2	11.7	66.0
February	329.3	573.9	903.2	58.1	63.3	57.8	121.1	11.8	65.9
March	328.1	574.2	902.3	58.0	64.7	57.2	121.8	11.9	65.8

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
March 2014	874.5	933.6	1 804.0	57.9	152.8	108.3	262.2	12.7	66.4
March 2015	868.1	951.4	1 815.9	58.0	167.6	119.5	288.2	13.7	67.3
2016									
March	860.0	995.2	1 852.7	58.7	146.3	105.1	252.3	12.0	66.8
April	863.7	984.8	1 855.1	58.8	152.5	107.2	259.3	12.3	66.9
May	866.3	994.6	1 862.4	59.1	145.1	114.3	263.9	12.4	67.3
June	865.1	982.6	1 853.5	58.8	157.8	122.3	279.1	13.1	67.5
July	839.6	1 009.0	1 843.4	58.4	152.9	130.4	282.8	13.3	67.6
August	840.3	1 008.8	1 851.0	58.6	157.6	115.9	273.3	12.9	67.2
September	820.9	1 021.8	1 842.3	58.2	155.5	112.6	270.9	12.8	66.7
October	822.5	999.3	1 828.7	57.8	154.4	108.4	262.5	12.6	65.9
November	809.7	1 002.3	1 817.8	57.5	161.8	123.6	288.2	13.7	66.3
December	817.3	1 017.8	1 822.5	57.6	165.9	114.5	278.1	13.1	66.9
2017									
January	824.9	1 028.5	1 845.4	58.2	150.5	113.4	261.4	12.3	66.8
February	824.2	1 010.1	1 828.3	57.5	158.1	120.1	278.1	13.2	66.5
March	848.8	996.4	1 843.3	57.9	157.8	122.5	282.1	13.3	66.7
MALES									
March 2014	522.6	401.2	923.8	58.0	88.9	49.3	138.3	13.0	66.7
March 2015	526.7	409.3	936.0	58.4	103.8	57.8	161.6	14.7	68.4
2016									
March	504.7	442.7	947.4	58.7	89.3	55.0	144.3	13.2	67.6
April	496.0	442.2	938.2	58.1	92.8	50.6	143.4	13.3	67.0
May	504.9	444.2	949.2	58.9	90.4	56.5	146.8	13.4	68.0
June	508.2	424.3	932.6	57.9	95.9	53.7	149.6	13.8	67.1
July	493.8	452.9	946.7	58.7	94.3	59.1	153.4	13.9	68.2
August	495.5	448.2	943.7	58.4	93.7	60.2	153.9	14.0	67.9
September	487.4	448.3	935.7	57.8	97.2	53.7	150.9	13.9	67.1
October	479.2	439.3	918.5	56.8	98.3	53.4	151.7	14.2	66.2
November	472.3	446.2	918.5	56.8	101.9	54.1	156.0	14.5	66.4
December	483.2	445.8	929.1	57.5	99.5	61.0	160.5	14.7	67.4
2017									
January	494.4	441.5	935.9	57.8	93.0	55.9	148.9	13.7	67.0
February	500.7	434.9	935.6	57.6	94.7	63.2	157.9	14.4	67.4
March	517.0	431.3	948.3	58.3	90.9	64.4	155.3	14.1	67.8
FEMALES									
March 2014	351.9	532.5	884.3	58.1	63.8	58.9	122.8	12.2	66.2
March 2015	341.5	542.0	883.5	57.8	63.8	61.8	125.6	12.4	66.0
2016									
March	355.3	552.5	907.9	59.0	57.1	50.1	107.2	10.6	65.9
April	367.7	542.6	910.3	59.1	59.7	56.6	116.4	11.3	66.7
May	361.3	550.4	911.7	59.3	54.8	57.9	112.6	11.0	66.6
June	356.9	558.2	915.1	59.5	61.9	68.6	130.5	12.5	68.0
July	345.7	556.1	901.8	58.5	58.5	71.3	129.8	12.6	66.9
August	344.8	560.6	905.4	58.6	63.9	55.7	119.6	11.7	66.4
September	333.4	573.5	906.9	58.6	58.3	58.9	117.2	11.4	66.2
October	343.3	560.0	903.2	58.4	56.2	55.0	111.2	11.0	65.6
November	337.4	556.1	893.5	57.8	59.9	69.5	129.5	12.7	66.1
December	334.1	571.9	906.0	58.6	66.5	53.5	120.0	11.7	66.3
2017									
January	330.5	587.0	917.5	59.2	57.5	57.5	115.0	11.1	66.6
February	323.5	575.2	898.7	57.8	63.4	56.9	120.2	11.8	65.5
March	331.8	565.1	896.9	57.6	66.9	58.1	125.0	12.2	65.6

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE			Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate			
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Persons													
March 2014	48.5	609.5	658.0	40.9	27.8	106.4	134.2	16.9	792.1	49.2	817.9	1 610.1	
March 2015	47.2	621.9	669.2	41.1	40.7	121.3	162.0	19.5	831.2	51.1	796.7	1 627.9	
March 2016	48.3	666.2	714.6	42.8	27.8	110.1	137.9	16.2	852.5	51.1	817.1	1 669.6	
March 2017	62.6	678.4	740.9	43.0	29.1	120.2	149.3	16.8	890.2	51.6	833.5	1 723.8	
Males													
March 2014	23.2	258.8	282.1	35.8	13.7	50.2	63.9	18.5	346.0	43.9	441.7	787.6	
March 2015	26.5	264.4	291.0	36.9	22.9	58.8	81.6	21.9	372.6	47.2	416.4	789.0	
March 2016	28.4	293.2	321.6	39.2	15.5	56.9	72.4	18.4	394.0	48.1	425.5	819.5	
March 2017	32.9	301.8	334.7	39.6	15.6	64.7	80.3	19.4	415.0	49.1	430.1	845.2	
Females													
March 2014	25.3	350.6	375.9	45.7	14.0	56.2	70.3	15.8	446.2	54.3	376.2	822.4	
March 2015	20.7	357.5	378.2	45.1	17.8	62.5	80.4	17.5	458.6	54.7	380.3	838.9	
March 2016	20.0	373.0	392.9	46.2	12.4	53.2	65.6	14.3	458.5	53.9	391.6	850.1	
March 2017	29.7	376.5	406.2	46.2	13.5	55.4	68.9	14.5	475.2	54.1	403.4	878.6	
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION													
Persons													
March 2014	817.9	327.2	1 145.2	76.1	130.6	20.5	151.1	11.7	1 296.3	86.2	208.3	1 504.6	
March 2015	813.3	332.3	1 145.5	76.2	132.6	18.6	151.2	11.7	1 296.8	86.2	207.4	1 504.1	
March 2016	804.8	332.2	1 137.1	76.6	123.1	12.9	136.0	10.7	1 273.0	85.8	211.3	1 484.3	
March 2017	780.4	321.6	1 102.0	75.4	133.1	23.4	156.5	12.4	1 258.5	86.1	203.2	1 461.7	
Males													
March 2014	496.8	142.5	639.3	79.3	78.4	6.4	84.9	11.7	724.1	89.9	81.7	805.9	
March 2015	497.8	145.3	643.1	78.9	84.3	7.6	91.8	12.5	735.0	90.2	80.0	815.0	
March 2016	475.3	150.4	625.7	78.7	76.3	6.5	82.8	11.7	708.5	89.2	86.2	794.7	
March 2017	483.9	131.0	614.9	78.7	77.2	9.7	86.9	12.4	701.8	89.8	80.0	781.8	
Females													
March 2014	321.1	184.8	505.9	72.4	52.2	14.1	66.3	11.6	572.1	81.9	126.6	698.8	
March 2015	315.4	187.0	502.4	72.9	48.3	11.0	59.4	10.6	561.8	81.5	127.4	689.2	
March 2016	329.5	181.8	511.3	74.1	46.8	6.4	53.2	9.4	564.5	81.9	125.1	689.6	
March 2017	296.5	190.6	487.1	71.6	56.0	13.6	69.6	12.5	556.7	81.9	123.2	679.9	
TOTAL													
Persons													
March 2014	866.4	936.7	1 803.1	57.9	158.4	126.9	285.3	13.7	2 088.4	67.1	1 026.3	3 114.7	
March 2015	860.5	954.2	1 814.7	57.9	173.3	139.9	313.2	14.7	2 128.0	67.9	1 004.1	3 132.0	
March 2016	853.2	998.4	1 851.6	58.7	151.0	123.0	273.9	12.9	2 125.5	67.4	1 028.4	3 153.9	
March 2017	843.0	1 000.0	1 842.9	57.9	162.2	143.5	305.8	14.2	2 148.7	67.5	1 036.7	3 185.4	
Males													
March 2014	520.0	401.3	921.4	57.8	92.1	56.6	148.7	13.9	1 070.1	67.2	523.4	1 593.5	
March 2015	524.4	409.7	934.1	58.2	107.1	66.3	173.5	15.7	1 107.6	69.1	496.4	1 604.0	
March 2016	503.7	443.6	947.4	58.7	91.8	63.4	155.1	14.1	1 102.5	68.3	511.8	1 614.3	
March 2017	516.8	432.8	949.6	58.4	92.8	74.5	167.3	15.0	1 116.8	68.6	510.1	1 626.9	
Females													
March 2014	346.4	535.4	881.8	58.0	66.2	70.3	136.6	13.4	1 018.3	66.9	502.9	1 521.2	
March 2015	336.1	544.5	880.6	57.6	66.2	73.6	139.8	13.7	1 020.4	66.8	507.6	1 528.0	
March 2016	349.5	554.8	904.3	58.7	59.2	59.6	118.8	11.6	1 023.0	66.4	516.6	1 539.6	
March 2017	326.2	567.2	893.4	57.3	69.5	69.1	138.5	13.4	1 031.9	66.2	526.6	1 558.5	

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000	Emp. to pop. ratio %	Looked for full- time '000	Looked for part- time only '000	Total '000	Unemp. rate %	Total '000	Part. rate %	Not in the labour force (NILF) '000	Civ. pop. aged 15-24 '000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	22.4	217.9	240.3	42.2	*7.7	36.9	44.6	15.7	284.9	50.0	284.6	569.5
Victoria	14.0	187.4	201.4	42.9	6.5	32.3	38.8	16.2	240.2	51.2	229.4	469.6
Queensland	14.3	130.2	144.4	44.5	5.6	23.6	29.2	16.8	173.6	53.5	151.1	324.7
South Australia	4.8	44.8	49.6	42.3	*2.3	11.2	13.5	21.4	63.1	53.7	54.3	117.3
Western Australia	3.9	64.4	68.3	42.0	5.6	11.6	17.2	20.1	85.6	52.6	77.0	162.6
Tasmania	*1.3	11.1	12.4	38.9	*0.5	1.7	2.2	15.3	14.6	46.0	17.2	31.8
Northern Territory	0.7	5.0	5.7	44.7	*—	0.4	0.5	7.9	6.2	48.6	6.6	12.8
Australian Capital Territory	*1.2	17.6	18.8	53.1	*0.8	2.5	3.2	14.7	22.0	62.2	13.4	35.4
Australia	62.6	678.4	740.9	43.0	29.1	120.2	149.3	16.8	890.2	51.6	833.5	1 723.8
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	252.4	88.4	340.8	76.6	31.6	9.0	40.6	10.6	381.4	85.7	63.7	445.2
Victoria	180.1	77.5	257.6	74.7	39.3	*3.8	43.1	14.3	300.7	87.2	44.3	345.0
Queensland	169.7	72.1	241.8	74.2	32.6	*5.4	38.0	13.6	279.8	85.9	45.9	325.7
South Australia	46.3	26.6	72.9	73.5	9.3	2.8	12.1	14.3	85.0	85.7	14.2	99.2
Western Australia	93.1	41.0	134.1	76.3	15.9	*1.8	17.7	11.7	151.8	86.3	24.0	175.8
Tasmania	17.7	8.7	26.3	77.9	2.1	*0.3	2.4	8.3	28.7	85.0	5.1	33.8
Northern Territory	12.0	3.3	15.3	77.7	1.1	*—	1.1	6.8	16.5	83.4	3.3	19.7
Australian Capital Territory	9.1	3.9	13.1	75.6	*1.1	*0.4	*1.5	*10.1	14.5	84.1	2.8	17.3
Australia	780.4	321.6	1 102.0	75.4	133.1	23.4	156.5	12.4	1 258.5	86.1	203.2	1 461.7
TOTAL												
New South Wales	274.9	306.3	581.1	57.3	39.3	45.8	85.2	12.8	666.3	65.7	348.3	1 014.6
Victoria	194.1	265.0	459.0	56.3	45.9	36.0	81.9	15.1	540.9	66.4	273.7	814.6
Queensland	183.9	202.3	386.2	59.4	38.3	29.0	67.2	14.8	453.4	69.7	197.0	650.5
South Australia	51.0	71.4	122.5	56.6	11.6	14.0	25.6	17.3	148.1	68.4	68.4	216.5
Western Australia	97.1	105.4	202.5	59.8	21.5	13.4	34.9	14.7	237.4	70.1	101.1	338.5
Tasmania	19.0	19.7	38.7	59.0	2.6	2.0	4.6	10.7	43.3	66.1	22.2	65.6
Northern Territory	12.7	8.3	21.1	64.7	1.2	0.4	1.6	7.1	22.7	69.7	9.9	32.6
Australian Capital Territory	10.3	21.5	31.9	60.5	1.9	2.8	4.7	12.9	36.6	69.4	16.1	52.7
Australia	843.0	1 000.0	1 842.9	57.9	162.2	143.5	305.8	14.2	2 148.7	67.5	1 036.7	3 185.4

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN MARCH 2017

	Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Employed total	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in the labour force (NILF)	Total
Labour force status in February 2017	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	6 096.3	347.6	6 443.9	30.3	6 474.2	98.3	6 572.5
Employed part-time	343.7	2 507.1	2 850.8	42.5	2 893.3	140.0	3 033.4
Employed total	6 440.0	2 854.7	9 294.7	72.8	9 367.5	238.3	9 605.8
Unemployed	60.1	88.8	148.9	383.2	532.1	129.7	661.7
Labour force	6 500.1	2 943.5	9 443.6	456.0	9 899.6	367.9	10 267.6
Not in the labour force (NILF)	63.1	172.8	235.8	169.6	405.5	4 858.6	5 264.1
Total	6 563.2	3 116.3	9 679.4	625.7	10 305.1	5 226.5	15 531.6
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	684.8	300.1	984.9	89.2	1 074.1	850.9	1 925.1
Incoming rotation group	970.6	434.3	1 404.8	86.2	1 491.1	831.0	2 322.0
Total	1 655.4	734.4	2 389.8	175.4	2 565.2	1 681.9	4 247.1
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 218.6	3 850.7	12 069.2	801.1	12 870.3	6 908.4	19 778.7
MALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	4 009.9	151.3	4 161.1	21.2	4 182.3	50.6	4 232.9
Employed part-time	146.1	716.7	862.8	18.3	881.1	56.3	937.4
Employed total	4 156.0	868.0	5 023.9	39.5	5 063.4	106.9	5 170.4
Unemployed	38.4	39.5	77.9	198.3	276.1	62.5	338.7
Labour force	4 194.3	907.5	5 101.8	237.8	5 339.6	169.5	5 509.0
Not in the labour force (NILF)	32.4	58.9	91.3	75.7	167.0	1 975.1	2 142.1
Total	4 226.8	966.3	5 193.1	313.5	5 506.5	2 144.6	7 651.1
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	421.3	109.5	530.7	50.3	581.1	353.9	935.0
Incoming rotation group	607.3	134.2	741.5	45.5	787.0	356.5	1 143.4
Total	1 028.5	243.7	1 272.2	95.8	1 368.0	710.4	2 078.4
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 255.3	1 210.0	6 465.3	409.3	6 874.6	2 855.0	9 729.5
FEMALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	2 086.4	196.4	2 282.8	9.2	2 291.9	47.6	2 339.5
Employed part-time	197.6	1 790.4	1 988.0	24.2	2 012.2	83.7	2 095.9
Employed total	2 284.0	1 986.8	4 270.8	33.3	4 304.1	131.3	4 435.5
Unemployed	21.7	49.3	71.0	184.9	255.9	67.1	323.1
Labour force	2 305.7	2 036.1	4 341.8	218.2	4 560.1	198.5	4 758.5
Not in the labour force (NILF)	30.7	113.9	144.6	93.9	238.5	2 883.5	3 122.0
Total	2 336.4	2 150.0	4 486.4	312.2	4 798.6	3 082.0	7 880.5
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	263.6	190.7	454.2	38.8	493.1	497.0	990.0
Incoming rotation group	363.3	300.0	663.3	40.8	704.1	474.5	1 178.6
Total	626.9	490.7	1 117.6	79.6	1 197.2	971.5	2 168.6
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	2 963.3	2 640.7	5 603.9	391.8	5 995.7	4 053.4	10 049.2

	EMPLOYED TOTAL		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME	
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
PERSONS						
March 2014	1 611.6	1 616.7	1 359.9	1 361.2	251.7	255.5
March 2015	1 636.4	1 639.3	1 375.2	1 377.5	261.2	261.8
2016						
March	1 654.7	1 651.3	1 382.7	1 379.5	272.0	271.8
April	1 653.0	1 637.1	1 380.1	1 362.1	272.9	275.0
May	1 652.6	1 659.2	1 378.6	1 387.5	274.0	271.7
June	1 653.5	1 653.8	1 378.4	1 379.6	275.1	274.2
July	1 655.3	1 658.1	1 379.0	1 379.5	276.3	278.6
August	1 658.0	1 658.7	1 380.6	1 383.8	277.5	274.9
September	1 661.0	1 658.7	1 382.4	1 376.7	278.6	282.0
October	1 663.5	1 662.6	1 383.8	1 384.6	279.6	278.0
November	1 665.8	1 662.9	1 385.4	1 382.8	280.4	280.1
December	1 667.7	1 668.6	1 386.7	1 388.5	281.0	280.1
2017						
January	1 668.7	1 682.1	1 387.1	1 398.3	281.5	283.8
February	1 668.9	1 661.0	1 386.9	1 378.7	282.0	282.2
March	1 668.5	1 664.2	1 386.6	1 383.5	281.9	280.7
MALES						
March 2014	985.4	987.4	908.5	907.8	76.9	79.6
March 2015	994.7	998.1	916.9	920.5	77.9	77.6
2016						
March	996.4	993.5	911.5	909.1	84.9	84.4
April	995.8	987.8	910.6	899.4	85.3	88.4
May	995.7	1 002.7	910.1	917.4	85.5	85.3
June	996.0	994.1	910.1	910.8	85.8	83.3
July	996.6	995.2	910.4	909.2	86.2	86.1
August	997.8	1 000.0	911.3	913.7	86.6	86.4
September	999.6	999.1	912.8	910.0	86.8	89.1
October	1 001.3	1 000.9	914.4	914.1	86.9	86.8
November	1 002.8	999.4	916.2	913.0	86.6	86.3
December	1 003.7	1 003.8	917.5	917.9	86.2	85.9
2017						
January	1 003.8	1 015.8	918.0	930.8	85.9	85.0
February	1 003.3	997.7	917.7	911.4	85.6	86.3
March	1 002.5	997.7	917.1	911.9	85.4	85.8
FEMALES						
March 2014	626.3	629.3	451.4	453.4	174.9	175.8
March 2015	641.7	641.1	458.3	457.0	183.4	184.1
2016						
March	658.3	657.7	471.2	470.4	187.1	187.3
April	657.2	649.3	469.5	462.7	187.6	186.6
May	656.9	656.5	468.5	470.1	188.4	186.4
June	657.5	659.7	468.2	468.7	189.3	190.9
July	658.7	662.9	468.6	470.4	190.1	192.5
August	660.2	658.7	469.3	470.1	190.9	188.6
September	661.4	659.6	469.6	466.7	191.8	192.9
October	662.2	661.7	469.4	470.5	192.7	191.2
November	663.0	663.5	469.2	469.8	193.8	193.7
December	664.0	664.8	469.2	470.6	194.8	194.2
2017						
January	664.9	666.3	469.2	467.5	195.7	198.8
February	665.6	663.3	469.2	467.3	196.3	196.0
March	666.0	666.5	469.5	471.6	196.5	194.9

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
TREND									
March 2014	502.5	394.3	333.5	110.1	191.2	31.0	20.4	28.6	1 611.6
March 2015	509.0	406.0	336.0	109.9	194.5	31.8	20.4	28.6	1 636.4
2016									
March	532.3	409.5	336.3	108.4	187.3	31.5	20.2	29.0	1 654.7
April	530.7	410.5	335.8	108.4	186.7	31.5	20.3	29.1	1 653.0
May	529.2	412.1	335.5	108.4	186.3	31.6	20.3	29.1	1 652.6
June	528.4	414.2	335.2	108.5	186.0	31.6	20.4	29.2	1 653.5
July	528.3	416.3	334.7	108.7	185.8	31.7	20.5	29.2	1 655.3
August	528.7	418.5	334.2	109.0	186.0	31.7	20.5	29.3	1 658.0
September	529.2	420.4	333.7	109.5	186.5	31.7	20.6	29.3	1 661.0
October	529.4	422.1	333.2	109.9	187.2	31.7	20.6	29.3	1 663.5
November	529.3	423.6	333.1	110.2	188.0	31.8	20.6	29.3	1 665.8
December	528.7	424.8	333.1	110.3	189.0	31.8	20.7	29.2	1 667.7
2017									
January	527.8	425.7	333.2	110.3	189.9	31.9	20.8	29.1	1 668.7
February	526.9	426.0	333.4	110.2	190.6	31.9	20.9	28.9	1 668.9
March	525.8	426.1	333.7	110.0	191.2	31.9	21.0	28.8	1 668.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
March 2014	504.1	396.6	333.1	110.5	192.3	31.1	np	np	1 616.7
March 2015	507.8	411.3	333.6	112.4	192.5	32.0	np	np	1 639.3
2016									
March	530.4	408.2	335.6	108.3	188.4	31.5	np	np	1 651.3
April	527.2	403.9	331.6	108.7	184.8	31.3	np	np	1 637.1
May	530.5	414.0	340.3	108.2	185.1	31.5	np	np	1 659.2
June	529.6	414.4	333.2	107.7	188.0	31.5	np	np	1 653.8
July	527.6	418.0	334.7	109.3	186.2	31.9	np	np	1 658.1
August	525.7	420.9	336.1	109.0	185.6	31.9	np	np	1 658.7
September	530.7	419.6	332.7	108.9	185.0	32.0	np	np	1 658.7
October	531.5	418.3	332.4	110.8	188.2	31.4	np	np	1 662.6
November	528.3	423.3	332.9	109.0	187.7	31.2	np	np	1 662.9
December	529.8	426.1	332.2	110.3	188.3	31.5	np	np	1 668.6
2017									
January	527.9	431.0	336.3	113.2	192.3	33.0	np	np	1 682.1
February	525.6	425.3	330.7	108.2	188.7	31.9	np	np	1 661.0
March	525.4	421.4	334.7	109.4	191.9	31.4	np	np	1 664.2

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
February 2013	880.7	867.4	885.2	7.3	7.2	7.3	12.8	12.7	13.4
February 2014	946.2	950.2	927.7	7.8	7.8	7.5	13.7	13.7	14.3
February 2015	1 056.1	1 055.1	1 043.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.7	14.7	15.0
August	1 054.3	1 044.3	1 021.8	8.4	8.3	8.2	14.4	14.4	14.3
November	1 054.8	1 068.8	1 094.7	8.4	8.5	8.7	14.3	14.3	14.2
2016									
February	1 063.6	1 052.0	1 040.9	8.4	8.3	8.2	14.2	14.1	14.4
May	1 072.7	1 069.7	1 043.3	8.5	8.4	8.2	14.2	14.2	13.9
August	1 081.4	1 102.6	1 081.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	14.2	14.3	14.2
November	1 090.9	1 064.6	1 089.3	8.6	8.4	8.6	14.3	14.1	14.0
2017									
February	1 098.5	1 114.6	1 134.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	14.4	14.6	15.2
MALES									
February 2013	361.7	355.6	362.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	11.0	10.9	11.5
February 2014	389.5	393.9	382.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	11.8	11.8	12.2
February 2015	441.9	442.4	438.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	12.8	12.8	13.0
August	436.5	431.1	416.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	12.4	12.4	12.5
November	441.4	447.3	453.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	12.3	12.3	12.2
2016									
February	454.1	448.4	444.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	12.4	12.3	12.5
May	464.5	463.6	450.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	12.5	12.5	12.2
August	467.5	482.2	467.2	6.9	7.1	6.9	12.5	12.6	12.6
November	466.2	451.1	456.2	6.8	6.6	6.7	12.5	12.3	12.1
2017									
February	463.3	468.9	475.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	12.5	12.6	13.0
FEMALES									
February 2013	519.1	511.9	523.2	9.4	9.2	9.4	14.8	14.7	15.6
February 2014	556.7	556.3	545.0	9.9	9.9	9.7	15.9	15.9	16.9
February 2015	614.2	612.6	605.4	10.8	10.7	10.5	17.0	17.0	17.3
August	617.7	613.2	605.4	10.6	10.6	10.5	16.7	16.7	16.5
November	613.4	621.5	641.1	10.5	10.6	10.9	16.5	16.6	16.4
2016									
February	609.6	603.6	596.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	16.3	16.2	16.5
May	608.1	606.1	592.6	10.4	10.3	10.1	16.2	16.2	15.8
August	613.8	620.4	614.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	16.2	16.3	16.1
November	624.7	613.5	633.1	10.5	10.4	10.7	16.4	16.3	16.1
2017									
February	635.2	645.7	658.9	10.7	10.8	11.0	16.6	16.8	17.6

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
New South Wales	311.2	304.5	313.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	12.9	12.8	13.4
Victoria	294.3	290.8	293.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	14.9	14.8	15.1
Queensland	215.0	221.8	234.8	8.5	8.8	9.2	14.9	15.4	16.7
South Australia	87.6	90.3	94.3	9.9	10.2	10.6	16.8	17.0	17.6
Western Australia	141.2	148.5	153.3	9.9	10.4	10.6	16.1	16.2	17.3
Tasmania	26.6	26.1	24.4	10.4	10.2	9.5	16.7	16.3	15.6
Northern Territory	6.9	np	8.2	4.8	np	5.6	8.0	np	8.6
Australian Capital Territory	12.2	np	12.6	5.4	np	5.5	9.5	np	10.2
Australia	1 098.5	1 114.6	1 134.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	14.4	14.6	15.2
MALES									
New South Wales	128.9	118.3	120.7	6.0	5.5	5.6	11.0	10.7	11.1
Victoria	118.1	118.5	120.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	12.3	12.3	12.5
Queensland	98.1	101.3	106.8	7.4	7.6	7.9	13.8	14.3	15.6
South Australia	37.0	38.5	38.7	8.0	8.3	8.3	15.0	15.1	15.3
Western Australia	60.3	65.1	69.5	7.7	8.3	8.7	13.5	13.6	14.9
Tasmania	11.1	10.9	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.5	14.2	13.8	13.2
Northern Territory	3.3	np	4.0	4.1	np	5.0	7.5	np	7.6
Australian Capital Territory	5.1	np	5.2	4.5	np	4.5	8.9	np	9.2
Australia	463.3	468.9	475.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	12.5	12.6	13.0
FEMALES									
New South Wales	182.3	186.2	192.3	9.8	10.0	10.3	15.0	15.1	16.0
Victoria	176.2	172.3	173.6	11.4	11.1	11.1	17.9	17.8	18.1
Queensland	116.8	120.5	128.0	9.8	10.1	10.7	16.0	16.6	18.1
South Australia	50.6	51.8	55.6	12.1	12.4	13.2	18.8	19.0	20.1
Western Australia	80.9	83.4	83.8	12.5	12.9	12.9	19.1	19.4	20.3
Tasmania	15.5	15.2	14.1	13.0	12.6	11.9	19.4	19.0	18.4
Northern Territory	3.6	np	4.1	5.6	np	6.3	8.5	np	9.9
Australian Capital Territory	7.1	np	7.4	6.4	np	6.6	10.1	np	11.2
Australia	635.2	645.7	658.9	10.7	10.8	11.0	16.6	16.8	17.6

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

(1) The April seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than March by:

0.22% for employment

2.26% for the unemployment rate

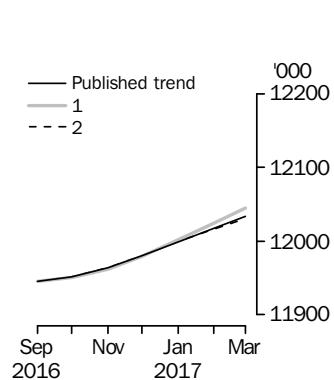
(2) The April seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than March by:

0.22% for employment

2.26% for the unemployment rate

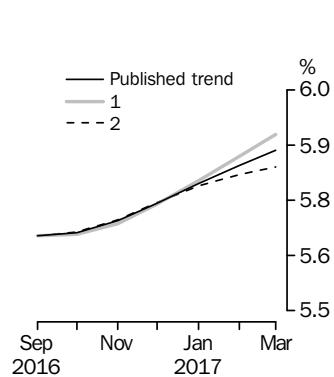
The percentage changes of 0.22% and 2.26% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:			
	Trend as published	(1) 12 086.1 i.e. rises by 0.22%	(2) 12 033.0 i.e. falls by 0.22%
2016			
December	11 980.8	11 979.8	11 980.7
2017			
January	11 999.2	12 001.7	11 999.3
February	12 016.9	12 024.0	12 016.2
March	12 033.4	12 045.6	12 030.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:			
	Trend as published	(1) 6.0 i.e. rises by 2.26%	(2) 5.7 i.e. falls by 2.26%
2016			
December	5.7	5.7	5.7
2017			
January	5.8	5.8	5.8
February	5.8	5.8	5.8
March	5.9	5.9	5.8

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.), a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in a single rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS expanded the offer of online electronic collection to 50% of each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication. From September 2013, online electronic collection has been offered to 100% of private dwellings in each incoming rotation group. From April 2014, 100% of private dwellings are being offered online electronic collection.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with the operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 39 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 46 days after the commencement of interviews.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final, Revised and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component – births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. This updated information is included in the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force estimates when they are rebenchmarked.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasing'. From the January 2014 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2006 to December 2013. In addition, estimates from July 1991 to May 2006 were revised to reflect population benchmarks based on ERP revised following the 2011 Census. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2016 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back five years. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The revisions planned for the October 2013, April 2014 and November 2014 issues were not implemented (see What's New in the Labour Force in the September 2013 issue and *Changes in this Issue* in the October 2014 issue of this publication). From the February 2015 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues, apart from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003 (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014 (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire (cat. no. 6295.0) and the 2004 issue of Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. No change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. For further details, see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

21 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month. During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700.

24 Due to the use of composite estimation, there was a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates is at the level designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the past year being 93%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Any original time series can be thought of as a combination of three broad and distinctly different types of behaviour, each representing the impact of certain types of real world events on the information being collected: systematic calendar related events, short-term irregular fluctuations and long-term cyclical behaviour. A multiplicative decomposition model is applied in the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Time Series, where the original time series (O) is considered as the product of the underlying trend (T), a systematic calendar related or seasonal component (S) and an irregular component (I). This can be expressed as $O = T \cdot S \cdot I$. The contributions of each of these

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

behaviours varies from series to series, as well as throughout time for a given series, depending on the nature of the interactions of real world events and the data of interest.

29 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that attempts to measure and remove the effects of systematic calendar related patterns including seasonal variation to reveal how a series changes from period to period. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

30 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. From the March 2015 issue of this publication, the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the estimation of seasonal factors for key Labour Force series from February 1978 onwards. While this methodology has addressed short term volatility in the seasonally adjusted series arising from changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program, in general prior corrections and resulting changed seasonal patterns can be identified and measured to a more reliable degree of certainty after three successive observations (in this case after three years). For further details refer to the October and December 2014 issues of this publication.

31 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for the majority of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

32 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

33 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted early each year with the results released in this publication shortly thereafter.

34 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

35 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

36 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

37 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and other data products that are available free of charge from the ABS website:

- Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide (cat. no. 6103.0)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)
- Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001)
- Labour force, Australia - Rebenchmarked Estimates (cat. no. 6202.0.55.003)
- Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)
- Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)
- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)
- Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0)
- Information Paper: Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review (cat. no. 6107.0)
- Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0)
- Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6262.0)
- Information Paper: Labour Force Sample Design (cat. no. 6269.0)
- Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 6292.0)
- Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001)

39 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email <labourforce@abs.gov.au> or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
Civ. pop.	civilian population
ERP	estimated resident population
Emp. to pop. ratio	employment to population ratio
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NILF	not in the Labour Force
Part. rate	participation rate
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Unemp. rate	unemployment rate

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STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 + \text{or} - 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 + \text{or} - 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

	AUSTRALIA										
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over											
Employed											
Full time	'000	25.7	18.8	17.2	7.4	11.2	2.9	2.4	2.8	31.9	23.4
Part time	'000	19.0	12.6	12.0	5.7	8.4	2.3	0.9	2.1	14.2	21.9
Total	'000	28.3	23.2	19.9	8.7	12.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	35.1	32.9
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	8.5	8.6	8.4	3.3	5.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	12.0	10.5
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.4	5.7	5.7	2.4	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	6.8	8.5
Total	'000	10.8	10.3	9.6	3.9	6.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	13.9	13.6
Labour force	'000	28.7	24.0	20.4	8.9	12.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	36.0	33.9
Not in labour force	'000	24.5	21.0	22.8	8.2	12.0	3.6	2.8	3.1	31.3	35.9
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.3
Aged 15–19 years											
Employed											
Full time	'000	3.9	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.7	3.8
Part time	'000	5.8	3.5	4.2	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	6.2	7.1
Total	'000	6.7	3.9	4.9	1.9	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	7.4	7.7
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.6	3.5
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.7	3.2	3.5	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	4.9	4.3
Total	'000	4.5	4.2	4.4	1.9	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	6.1	5.6
Labour force	'000	7.4	4.4	5.4	2.2	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	8.2	8.3
Not in labour force	'000	9.4	6.0	7.9	2.8	4.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	10.6	9.9
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	3.6	5.3	4.9	6.8	6.6	8.0	6.5	13.8	2.6	4.0
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.1	1.8	1.3
Total	pts	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	1.5	1.3
Participation rate	pts	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.0	4.0	1.1	1.1
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.3

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

AUSTRALIA											
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over											
Employed											
Full time	'000	15.1	12.4	9.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	1.8	18.6	13.7	23.7
Part time	'000	10.0	8.6	6.0	2.9	4.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	8.9	13.0
Total	'000	18.3	15.3	12.8	5.6	8.6	2.2	2.1	20.7	19.2	29.4
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.1	8.5	8.4	3.4	5.5	1.1	0.7	12.2	10.7	16.4
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.6	5.6	5.1	2.3	3.4	0.8	0.3	6.9	8.4	10.9
Total	'000	11.4	10.3	10.0	4.2	6.5	1.3	0.8	14.1	13.6	19.9
Labour force	'000	18.9	15.9	13.7	6.1	9.1	2.3	2.1	21.5	19.9	30.5
Not in labour force	'000	18.3	15.1	14.0	5.8	8.9	2.2	1.9	18.2	22.0	29.7
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
Aged 15-19 years											
Employed											
Full time	'000	2.6	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.7	3.8
Part time	'000	3.9	3.3	2.7	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.4	4.3	4.9	6.1
Total	'000	4.4	3.5	3.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	5.0	5.2	6.8
Unemployed											
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.2	4.1	3.7	5.5
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.9	3.3	3.1	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.2	4.9	4.4	6.6
Total	'000	5.0	4.2	3.9	1.9	3.0	0.7	0.3	6.2	5.7	8.5
Labour force	'000	4.9	3.9	3.3	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.5	5.5	5.6	7.5
Not in labour force	'000	5.8	4.9	3.8	1.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	6.9	6.5	9.1
Unemployment rate											
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.1	6.0	5.3	7.8	7.2	9.5	7.2	15.0	2.9	4.7
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.3	1.9	1.4
Total	pts	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3	4.2	1.6	1.4
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.8	0.7	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.4

GLOSSARY

Actively looked for work	Actively looked for work includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ written, telephoned or applied to an employer for work;■ had an interview with an employer for work;■ answered an advertisement for a job;■ checked or registered with an employment agency;■ taken steps to purchase or start your own business;■ advertised or tendered for work; and■ contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period (e.g. a week) and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work;■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime);■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies, power or internet access, etc;■ time corresponding to short rest periods (resting time) including tea and coffee breaks or prayer breaks;■ travel time connected to work (excluding commuting time); and■ training and skills enhancement related to the job or employer.
	Excluded are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave;■ meal breaks (e.g. lunch breaks);■ paid and unpaid time 'on call';■ time spent on travel to and from work when no productive activity for the job is performed (e.g. commuting time); and■ time off during working hours to attend outside educational activities, even if it is authorised, e.g. those not connected to the job or employer.
	For multiple job holders the LFS collects a separate measure of actual hours worked in main job and in all jobs.
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).
Employed	All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employed <i>continued</i>	reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (employees and owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises).■ Worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (contributing family workers).■ Were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or■ on strike or locked out; or■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job.■ Were owner managers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Employed part-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Employment to population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).
Flow estimates	Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, monthly hours worked in all jobs is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.
Gross flows	The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows. The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample. Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only;■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Monthly hours worked in all jobs	<p>Monthly hours worked in all jobs measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce monthly hours worked in all jobs means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly hours worked in all jobs are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates is available on the ABS website in Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include people who undertook unpaid household duties or other voluntary work only, were retired, voluntarily inactive and those permanently unable to work.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployment rate (proportion of labour force)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployment ratio (proportion of employed)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of total employed persons.
Underemployed workers	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looked for full time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full time work; or■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looked for only part time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part time work only; or■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than the hours worked in a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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